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# CENTENNIAL OF LIBERTY.

### *THE LANTERNS ON THE "OLD NORTH CHURCH" BELFRY.*

THE SIGNAL TO PAUL REVERE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO REPEATED LAST NIGHT—SCENES AT THE OLD NORTH CHURCH, IN SALEM STREET, BOSTON — EAGER CROWDS BLOCKING THE STREETS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD FOR HOURS—THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THEN AND NOW—ADDRESS OF DR. GEORGE B. LORING.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Long before nightfall thousands of people could be seen hurrying through the streets of Boston in the direction of the Old North Church, and for two hours before the time appointed for the commencement of the exercises of the evening access to the church, to those privileged to enter, was so difficult as to be almost impossible. The crowd was made up of all conditions and of all ages. The rich and poor, the old and young, were massed together, anxious to participate in an event which could only come once in a century. But it was a well-mannered, almost a devout, crowd. Any one forcing his way through, as members of the press especially were compelled to do, could easily see that it was not idle curiosity alone that had gathered these thousands about the antique church, which even a hundred years ago was known as the Old North, and from the belfry of which Paul Revere had the signal lights which started him on his famous ride. The event which was being commemorated was on every tongue, and before the tedious and painful journey to the policemen guarding the entrance was completed, it was easy to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the achievement of Paul Revere a century ago to-night. Everybody was talking about that night. Everybody was fully informed concerning it. A very small proportion of this waiting crowd could expect to gain admission to the church, still every man, woman, and child waited patiently for the two lanterns to be hung out upon the steeple as they had been 100 years ago to-night. This did not occur until 7:50 o'clock, at which hour Samuel Plasket Newman, the son of him who, on the night of which this is the centennial, did the same thing, ascended to the belfry and hung out the two lanterns. But he did it to-night under very different auspices. He went through a church crowded with the *élite* of Boston filled with triumphant music, and whose old walls were almost wholly concealed by the starry flag, which did not then exist. The father crept stealthily through a deserted church, and going up had no other light than that afforded by the two lanterns which were to call a nation into life. Coming down the father had no light at all, and hurried like a thief to his house, where he was found in slumber so profound that the British could not prove him guilty. But the son hung out his lanterns greeted by the ringing cheers of the multitude below, and came down to meet the plaudits of the brilliant audience gathered beneath the belfry. It was only for a brief half hour that the two lanterns hung as two specs of light upon the steeple side. If it had been to-night that Paul Revere had watched on the other side of the river for this signal, it is not likely that he would have seen it. For one hundred years the Old North Church has remained almost unchanged, but its surroundings have been greatly altered. Then it stood almost upon the river side, and hardly any buildings intervened between it and the further shore, where Revere paced up and down, impatient for the sign which was to bid him "mount and ride" to rouse the men of Middlesex. Now, made land has so encroached upon the water that the historic church is about a third of a mile distant from the river, and the space between is filled with lofty buildings. But this fact did not in the least diminish the interest of the occasion to the thousands gathered to-night around and within the edifice which for 150 years has crowned the knoll on Salem street. To them the flickering lanterns were symbols of an anxious past and a mighty future, just as they were a hundred years ago when their glimmer could be seen across the dark, wide waters of Charles River. So earnest was this outside multitude that long after the lanterns had been withdrawn, and all hope of getting into the church become desperate, they lingered about the place, blocking the narrow, winding streets for several squares.

### SCENES WITHIN THE CHURCH.

While the crowd was surging outside round the old North Church, the scene inside was one of surpassing interest. The unpretentious antiquity of the plain old building gathered reverence from its traditions, and the flag which in its younger day became the nation's gave to it becoming garniture. Outside the old bells were pealing their most jubilant chime, and inside the ancient organ was sounding a "lang syne" greeting. The occasion was one in which the gravity of religion was mingled with the warm fervor of patriotism. The space in the church being but limited, it was filled in a short time; but the arrangements were so good that there was no absolute crowding. Inside of the church doors, all through the building, the national flag was displayed conspicuously. It hung in front of the chancel; it was festooned round every niche; it was displayed from the capital of every pillar; it draped the pulpit and the reading-desk, and the front of the organ gallery was enveloped in its ample folds. In the chancel was displayed the church service presented by George II. A Bible, the gift of that monarch, occupied a place on the reading desk, surrounded with the starry folds of the national flag, and, all through, the old building was eloquent with traditions and momentoes of an imperishable past. The only decoration outside the Stars and Stripes was a handsome design in roses and a festoon of evergreens which were displayed on the pulpit, and several antique figures disposed at the base of the banners in the organ gallery.

### THE SERVICES.

The proceedings had all the loyal enthusiasm which nationhood promotes and which freedom fosters, combined with the peculiar gravity and decorum common to New-England. Several gentlemen of prominence occupied seats in front of the chancel, or secured such other accommodation as they could best find in the building. Among those present were Vice President Wilson, Gov. William Gaston, of Massachusetts; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Sidney Woollett, Peter Harvey, Rev. R. C. Watson, Mayor Cobb, and the members of the Boston Common Council; E. W. Kinsley, United States Marshal Usher, Gen. Charles Devens, Commander of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts; Hon. G. W. Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Mr. Borrouths, who announced that the lanterns which commemorate Paul Revere's heroism would be hung outside of the old church. That this announcement was being carried into effect was speedily manifest when the approving cheers of the populace outside penetrated the building. The first hymn on the programme was then announced. It begins with the words:

> "To thee, O country, great and free,
> With trusting hearts we cling."

And its sentiments found an echo in every heart. Every member of the audience rose with one accord, and the hymn was sung with fervent enthusiasm. Col. Henry Walker was then introduced to the audience, and delivered a brief address, which went back to the early stages of the Revolution, told the story of Paul Revere's ride and the hanging out of the lanterns, to waiting eyes, and to willing hearts. He also gave a brief history of the causes which led to the Revolution, and of the heroism of the yeomen of the country in that eventful crisis. The next hymn on the programme, "God Bless our Native Land" was then sung, after which Dr. George B. Loring, President of the State Senate of Massachusetts, delivered the address of the evening. It was spoken with impressiveness and eloquence, and was frequently broken by the ready applause of the audience.

### REVOLUTIONARY BOSTON.

Dr. Loring spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It seems to have fallen to my lot, on this centennial year of the earliest steps of the great American Revolution, to discuss those significant and heroic events which attended the opening of the conflict, and which first gave evidence of the defiant spirit of freedom which characterized the fathers of the Republic. It is but a few weeks since I was called on to present the picture of revolutionary Salem, and to pay a tribute to her magnanimity and her honor, when her "one hundred and twenty-five patriots declared in written address that they had common cause with the oppressed town of Boston, and would in no way take advantage of the prohibition of her trade;" and to summon the attention of a grateful people to the brave stand taken by Pickering and his men at the North Bridge, at an hour when British power was yet considered supreme and American valor was yet untried. And in this service I do indeed rejoice. It was the dawning hour of a great heroic chapter in history, which is marked by the most brilliant and fascinating streaks of light, and which charms the observer with the freshness and vigor of uprising day. The heroes who set the first watch-fires are the heroes whom we love. We indeed admire the majestic march of great armies, and are impressed with the thunders of the Captains and the shouting; but now our very hearts move within us as we contemplate the midnight march of the little band, which, unaided by civil power, without an inspiring past or a supporting present, or even an opening future, sallies forth, strong in itself alone, to strike the first blow and to set the first inspiring example. It is so great and noble to lead the way that we worship him who does it. He who starts forth in a holy cause, without fear of consequences or hope of reward, is crowned at once as the hero, or is cherished as the martyr. And the simple valor of the opening conflict as far outshines the imposing tumult of great battles and the glittering pageantry of victory as the glory of the morning rises superior to the blaze of noon-day or the mild light of the setting sun. We do indeed rejoice over the day at Yorktown; but we linger around Pickering at North Bridge, and Parker at Lexington, and Davis at Concord, and Prescott at Bunker Hill, and we listen and listen and listen to the words of Quincy and Otis and Adams, and wander along the dark passages of the town with Dorr and Revere, and climb the mysterious stairways with the sexton to hang out the signal lantern from the North Church steeple, and muse with ever new delight upon the thoughts and emotions which inspired the heroic actors in these fascinating scenes.

### BOSTON THE NORTH STAR OF FREEDOM.

And so it comes to pass that the event which we have met to commemorate is full of charm and meaning, and arrests our attention with a force which cannot be resisted. The part performed by the community, which a hundred years ago occupied the spot where we have now assembled, has a deep and profound interest, equaled only by the deeds which rendered Marathon and Thermopylæ and Ghent and Burges and Plymouth the immortal names for heroism and self-sacrifice. The feeble ray shed from this church spire on the night of April 18, 1775, shone not simply to warn the messengers of their duty toward the slumbering patriots along the road to Lexington and Concord, but it streamed across the land as a signal from revolutionary Boston to a people determined to be free. Already was the town fixed as the north star of freedom in the firmament of the heavens. Not populous, she was already great and powerful. Her churches and her school-houses were even then her pride. Her people had for generations manifested a lofty tone of character, and had been guided by that integrity and honesty which has always marked her career. Her prosperity was universal. Her popular leaders were men of great power. Otis with his flaming tongue, Samuel Adams with his deep and untiring courage and sagacity, John Adams with his impetuous impulse, Hancock with his dignity and defiance, Joseph Warren with his fresh and vigorous enthusiasm and his manly determination, Josiah Quincy, Jr., the silver-tongued orator of freedom, and Paul Revere, "the great leader of the mechanics," and the vigilant and sleepless defender of popular right. Her divines, Chauncy and Cooper and Eliot and Lathrop, thundered from their pulpits in the cause of freedom, so that the enemy said of them: "Some of the ministers are continually in their sermons stirring up the people to resistance, an instance of which lately happened in this neighborhood, where the minister, to get his hearers to sign some inflammatory papers, advanced that the signing of them was a material circumstance to their salvation, on which they flew to the pen with an eagerness that sufficiently testified their belief in their Pastor." Of her mechanics, Frothingham eloquently says: "The Boston mechanics, as a general thing, were the early and steady supporters of the patriot cause. No temptation could allure them, no threats could terrify them, no Tory argument could reach them. In vain did the loyalists endeavor to tamper with them. 'They certainly carry all before them,' a letter says. As the troops thickened in Boston some living in town and some from the country, without much thought, accepted the chance to work on barracks for their accommodation. It did not, however, last long. 'This morning,' Newell writes, Sept. 26, 1774, 'all the carpenters of the town and country that were employed in building barracks for the soldiery left off work at the barracks.' British gold could not buy Boston labor. 'New-England holds out wonderfully,' a letter in September says, 'notwithstanding hundreds are already ruined and thousands half starved.' Loyalists from abroad were astonished at such obstinacy. Gage was disappointed and perplexed by the refusal. It was one of the disappointments that met him at every turn. 'I was premature,' he writes Lord Dartmouth, Oct. 3, 1774, 'in telling your Lordship that the Boston artificers would work for us. This refusal has thrown us into difficulties.' He sent to New-York for workmen. The Boston mechanics, through their committee, sent a letter expressing their confidence 'that the tradesmen of New-York would treat the application as it deserved.' The Governor was at length successful in getting mechanics from New-York and other places to work for him. The patriotic mechanics of Boston were doomed to a long season of trial and suffering."

### THE TOWN A THEATRE OF INTENSE POPULAR FEELING.

The officials of the town were as energetic as the people. Clubs abounded throughout the place. Caucuses were in frequent session, and were attended by all the powerful and leading men of the time. "We are so careful," Paul Revere writes, "that our meetings should be kept secret, that every time we met every person swore upon the Bible that he would not discover any of our transactions but to Messrs. Hancock, Adams, Doctors Warren, Church, and one or two more." The Boston press expressed in every variety of way the popular sentiment which was thus cultivated by pulpit and rostrum and cherished in the club and caucus. The town was for years the theatre of intense popular feeling and untiring popular action. Singled out as a special object of royal wrath, its business was withdrawn, its port closed, its numerous ship-yards were silent, its people were rapidly reduced to poverty and want. And yet while bowed down with all this suffering and sorrow, her people kept watch on the dangers which surrounded the country and forgot not the exposure of those who were removed from the immediate scene of the conflict. The spire of Christ's Church, where we are now assembled, flamed forth in the beginning, and the worshipers of Christ's Church, inspired with a spirit of patriotism as time went on, erected within these walls the first monument dedicated to him whose faith and courage delivered his country from the oppressor, and whose wisdom guided her in her infancy.

While contemplating with admiration this proud and revolutionary spirit of Boston a hundred years ago, we should not forget the circumstances by which the people of that day were surrounded. Then not a freeman's foot pressed the soil on which we now tread. They were subjects of the crown, who rescued from a tyrant's grasp those weapons which were to be used for a tyrant's purpose. And not by accident, not by impulse, but taught and impelled by the events of years did our citizens of that day oppose by force every attempt at violent subjugation.

From the earliest settlement of the country there was a spontaneous growth of representative governments. The Colonial Legislatures sprang into existence without concert of action on the part of the colonies, without special grant, but, as it were, from a popular instinct, which lay at the foundation of that constitutional freedom which our fathers sought on this Continent. "A House of Burgesses broke out in Virginia in 1620," says Hutchinson; and "although there was no color for it in the charter of Massachusetts, a House of Deputies appeared suddenly in 1634." All attempts to check this failed. "Lord Say tempted the principal men of Massachusetts to make themselves and their heirs nobles and absolute governors of a new colony, but under this plan they could find no people to follow them." The colonists were not to be led away from that principle of government which was the great prize in the New World, and for the possession of which they braved the dangers of the sea and welcomed the gloom and horrors of a savage wilderness. For nothing came from Europe but a free people—a people determined to leave behind them all those social and political distinctions which ages had fixed there, and to bring with them a new character of freedom, a new gospel for the healing of the nations. Under the benignant influences of free government thus founded, without ostentation and display, an intelligent, frugal, and industrious people rose to a state of general prosperity and elevation unknown before. For nearly 150 years the work went on, silently and imperceptibly, until there appeared before the statesmen of the Old World a vigorous, defiant, untamable young nation, whose political philosophy was expounded by Jefferson and Franklin, whose orators and warriors were Warren and Hancock and Washington, and Patrick Henry, and Putnam and Greene, and the two Adamses, before whose flaming words the orators of England grew dumb, and before whose flaming swords the warriors of England laid down their arms.

The attempt of Great Britain to deprive the colonies of that representative system of which I have spoken hastened on the Revolution. The passage of the Stamp act and the Port bill fell upon the minds of a spirited and jealous people like a decree of bondage. The presence of bodies of armed men, instead of producing that intimidation which was expected, served only to cement the colonies in a common bond for mutual support and protection.

### NO PARALLEL TO THE DEVOTION OF THE COLONIES.

History presents no parallel to the devotion exhibited by the various colonies then composing our country, scattered as they were over a large extent of territory, and bound together not by common interest, but by a common and all-pervading sentiment of freedom.

In Boston the opposition to the oppressive acts of the mother country had been most vigorous; to Boston the torture which should produce submission was applied; and around Boston the cities and towns and colonies clustered with hearts full of sympathy and hands full of aid. On the 10th of May, 1774, "the act closing the port of Boston, transferring the Board of Customs to Marblehead, and the seat of Government to Salem, reached the devoted town." From that hour the work began. The counsel and advice of the surrounding towns were asked by Boston, and given; the poor were provided for, in view of the coming trial; and the inhabitants, by the hand of Samuel Adams, made their touching appeal "to all sister colonies, promising to suffer for America with a becoming fortitude, confessing that singly they might find their trial too severe, and entreating not to be left to struggle alone, when the very being of every colony, considered as a free people, depended on the event."

The cause of Boston became common cause for the other important towns of the colony. The merchants of Newburyport were the first who agreed to suspend all commerce with Britain and Ireland. Salem, also, the place marked out as the new seat of government, in a very full town meeting, and after some impassioned debates, decided almost unanimously to stop trade not with Britain only, but even with the West Indies, and the colonies of Great Britain. A hundred and twenty-five of the merchants of Salem protested against turning the trade of Boston into their own harbor, saying, "We must be lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes on the ruins of our suffering neighbors."

The historian of the United States tells us that as soon as the true character of the act closing the port of Boston became known in America, every colony, every city, every village, and as it were the inmates of every farm house, felt it as a wound of their affections. The towns of Massachusetts abounded in kind offices. The colonies vied with each other in liberality. The record kept in Boston shows that the patriotic and generous people of South Carolina were the first to minister to the sufferers, sending early in June two hundred barrels of rice, and promising eight hundred more. At Wilmington, N. C., the sum of £2,000 currency was raised in a few days; the women of the place gave liberally: Parker Quince offered his vessel to carry a load of provisions freight free, and master and mariners volunteered to navigate her without wages. Lord North had called the American Union a rope of sand. "It is a rope of sand that will hang him," said the people of Wilmington, as their hearts warmed toward their suffering brethren in Boston.

Hartford was the first place in Connecticut to pledge its assistance; but the earliest donation received was of 250 sheep from Windham. "The taking away of civil liberty will involve the ruin of religious liberty also," wrote the ministers of Connecticut to the ministers of Boston, cheering them to bear their heavy load "with Christian fortitude and resolution." "While we complain to heaven and earth of the cruel oppression we are under, we ascribe righteousness to God," was the answer. "The surprising union of the colonies affords encouragement. It is an inexhaustible source of comfort that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," said the pious and faithful souls throughout the land, who, stirred by the faith and heroism and self-sacrifice of Boston, adopted her great cause as their own.

### THE CHRONICLE OF GENEROUS DEEDS.

The small parish of Brooklyn, in Connecticut, through their committee, of which Israel Putnam was a member, opened a correspondence with Boston. "Your zeal in favor of liberty," they said, "has gained a name that shall perish but with the glorious constellation of heaven;" and they made an offering of flocks of sheep and lambs. Throughout all New-England the towns sent rye, flour, peas, cattle, sheep, oil, fish; whatever the land or the hook and line could furnish, and sometimes gifts of money. The French inhabitants of Quebec, joining with those of English origin, shipped 1,040 bushels of wheat.

Delaware was so much in earnest that she devised plans of sending relieve to Boston annually. All Maryland and all Virginia were contributing liberally and cheerfully, being resolved that the men of Boston who were deprived of their daily labor should not lose their daily bread, nor be compelled to change their residence for want. In Fairfax County Washington presided at a spirited meeting, and headed a subscription paper with his own gift of £50. A special chronicle could hardly enumerate all the generous deeds. Beyond the Blue Ridge the hardy emigrants on the banks of the Shenandoah, many of them Germans, met at Woodstock, and, with Muhlenberg, then a clergyman, soon to be a military chief, devoted themselves to the cause of liberty and sympathized with the sons of Boston. Higher up the valley of Virginia, where the plow already vied with the rifle, and the hardy hunters, not always ranging the hills with their dogs for game, had also begun to till the soil, the Summer of that year ripened the wheat-fields of the pioneers, not for themselves alone. When the sheaves had been harvested and the corn threshed and ground, in a country as yet poorly provided with barns and mills, the backwoodsmen of Augusta County, without any pass through the mountains that could be called a road, noiselessly and modestly delivered at Frederick 137 barrels of flour as their remittance to the poor of Boston. Cheered by the universal sympathy, the inhabitants of this town "were determined to hold out, and appeal to the justice of the colonies and of the world;" trusting in God that "these things should be overruled for the establishment of liberty, virtue, and happiness in America."

While this spirit of generous charity, which can never be forgotten, was displayed North and South toward the principal object of the wrath of Great Britain, political movements were also going on in the colonies, whose importance was not fully appreciated in that day, and cannot be overestimated in ours. The sympathy which for a time found expression in acts of kindness soon created a desire for a more practical and substantial Union; and the call was universal for a general Congress. The Sons of Liberty in New-York although at length overwhelmed by the moderate men of that city, proposed as their last act the assembling of a Congress for the colonies. Their appeal to New England and to the Southern colonies was heard and answered—Philadelphia and New York which had then unfortunately, for a time, passed out of the hands of the Sons of Liberty, alone giving a cool and feeble response.

Baltimore at once and earnestly advocated suspension of trade with Great Britain and a Congress, saying to the friends in Boston, "The Supreme Disposer of all events will terminate this severe trial of your patience, in a happy confirmation of American freedom."

New-Hampshire and New-Jersey joined heartily in the movement.

South Carolina, although pressed with no grievances, and dependent chiefly for her trade on British factors, declared that "the whole continent must be animated with one great soul, and all Americans must resolve to stand by one another even unto death."

Virginia, loyal still, and entertaining no thought of revolution, guided by the eloquence of Patrick Henry, the wisdom of Lee and Washington, and the sagacity and learning of Jefferson and George Mason, adopted in its House of Burgesses a resolution, which "was in itself a solemn invocation of God, as the witness of their deliberate purpose, to rescue their liberties, even at the risk of being compelled to defend them with arms." They selected the day on which the Boston Port act was to take effect as a day of fasting and prayer. And when, for this act of disobedience, Lord Dunmore dissolved the House, a committee met at once, summoned a convention of delegates, and inaugurated a revolution. The influence of Virginia controlled North Carolina.

### THE PEOPLE DETERMINED TO RESCUE THEIR LIBERTY.

The colonies were now fully aroused—and so was Great Britain. Thurlow and Wedderburne gave their opinions that the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts was a treasonable body; and after long negotiations among the ministers, and various propositions, to all which the King turned a deaf ear, it was resolved in December, 1774, to "interdict all commerce with Americans; to protect the loyal; and to declare all others traitors and rebels."

The Winter of 1774-5 came on. The gulf between the colonies and the mother country grew deeper and broader continually. Gage had grown weary of endeavoring to control the Provincial Assembly of Massachusetts, and had proceeded to fortify Boston. Twenty thousand volunteers from the inland counties had marched toward Boston on the seizure of powder and field-pieces in Medford, and had sorrowfully dispersed because they were told that the hour had not yet come. "Outside of Boston the King's rule was at an end." All attempts of the Crown Judges to hold courts in the Province failed. Oliver, the impeached Chief Justice, had declared it impossible to exercise his office, as none would act as jurors. The Suffolk Convention had met, and under the lead of Warren, to whom Samuel Adams, who was now in Congress, had intrusted the guidance of affairs in Massachusetts, had resolved "that the sovereign who breaks his compact with his people forfeits their allegiance." By their duty to God, their country, themselves, and posterity they pledged the country to maintain their civil and religious liberties, and to transmit them entire to future generations. They rejected as unconstitutional the regulating act of Parliament and all the officers appointed under its authority. Attributing to the British Commander in Chief hostile intentions, they directed the collectors of taxes to pay over no money to the Treasurer whom he recognized. They advised the towns to elect for themselves officers of the militia from such as were inflexible friends of the rights of the people. For purposes of provincial government they advised a Provincial Congress, while they promised respect and obedience to the Continental Congress. "They determined to act on the defensive toward Great Britain so long as such conduct might be vindicated by reason and the principles of self-preservation, but no longer."

Congress, too, had met, and Patrick Henry, and Samuel Adams, and John Adams, and George Washington, and John Rutledge, and Richard Henry Lee, and Roger Sherman had declared that "an entire new government must be founded, and that our ancestors found here no government, and, as a consequence, had a right to make their own." In support of this the eloquence of Patrick Henry burst like a torrent from his native hills. By his side stood the intrepid and accomplished Lee. The right arm of Washington was nerved at once for the great service which soon devolved upon him. John Adams, acute, impassioned, learned from the best New-England schools, bore the cause on through all opposition; while Samuel Adams, "although by no means remarkable for brilliant abilities," carried the great proposition home to the people, and with a skill which no faction could resist, and gave to the opening revolution all the tone and manliness and uncompromising resolve of his own undaunted spirit.

### THE STRUGGLE ATTENDED BY DOMESTIC CONFLICT.

But let it not be supposed, my friends, that this radiant record of patriotism and devotion won by Boston even at the very dawn of the revolution was secured without an intense domestic conflict. The path traversed by the Sons of Liberty was by no means easy. The division of sentiment here was sharp and violent. The peace of families was invaded, brother being almost ready to betray the brother unto death, and father the son. There was a great popular sentiment for the cause of freedom, it is true, and whenever the inspired orators of that day pronounced their solemn protests, and laid down their sublime principles, "the common people heard them gladly." But we should not forget that the struggle which at this distant day appears so spotless and sincere was attended by all the bitterness and warmth and misunderstanding and injustice and suspicion that belong to all heated political contests. Many a cultivated and honest and conscientious gentleman of that day charged our white-robed saints with the basest motives of venality and ambition. Many a hero at whose shrine we now worship was in that day denounced as a monster of malice and revenge. The sharpest weapons to which our patriot fathers, in this town, bared their bosoms, were not the swords of an oppressing army. The keenest insults which they were compelled to bear were not those which fell from the lips of official insolence. The hardest blows inflicted upon them were those which they received from the hands of their life-long associates, their neighbors and friends, from whom they had a right to expect a judgment tempered with mercy, and a recognition of their obedience to their own conscientious sense of duty. They were derided as the "Boston saints," into whom "the demons of folly, falsehood, madness and rebellion seem to have entered, along with their chief, the angel of darkness." They were denounced as men "whose ambition wantonly opened the sources of civil discord." They were told with righteous indignation that "the annals of the world have not yet been deformed with a single instance of so unnatural, so causeless, so wanton, so wicked a rebellion." The young patriots of Boston were declared to be bred up hypocrites in religion and pettifoggers in law. And the self-sacrificing merchants of the town, who had risked all they had for their country, were taunted with assembling on all important occasions in Faneuil Hall, in the House of Representatives, or in the Council Chamber, to listen to wise and learned harangues, and to pass treasonable votes and resolves, while "humbly beseeching the Almighty to stand forth the champion of rebellion." Year after year the storm raged; and many a young man in revolutionary Boston had never known the delights of social tranquillity and confidence, or the joys of civil repose.

Not, however, as a violent political contest, alone, not as a war in State and society, not as a division on matters of law, does the stormy conflict of the fathers come down to us. Between the colonies and the mother country there was an ecclesiastical bond, in which were involved the strongest faith, the gentlest piety, the most ardent Christian devotion. While our fathers demanded freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and refused to be dictated to in matters of religion, and set aside the Book of Common Prayer, and forbade the observance of Christmas, they set forth styling themselves "children of the Church of England," and as children they bore their mother always in affectionate regard. It should not be forgotten that while Puritan Boston was especially beloved by all the non-conformists, there was from the beginning an element in the protesting town for which the Established Church and the Crown always felt the warmest interest and the tenderest love. And when, in 1722, it was determined to build a church at the North End of Boston, the Church of England, as was said, at the south part of Boston not being large enough to contain all the people that would come to it, the nobility of England and many wealthy devotees of the Church in the British Colonies contributed liberally to its foundation.

### A NOBLE FEATURE OF THE EARLY REVOLUTION.

Sir Harry Faukland, who lived on Garden Court street, next to Gov. Hutchinson, and to whose house Benjamin Franklin came as a newsboy, wrote in 1748: "Christ Church has a large tower, a fine ring of eight bells, a beautiful steeple, and having an elevated situation, it may be accounted a noble structure for this part of the world." In the communion plate of this church may be found two figures, a large chalice, a patten, and a plate called a "receiver," and used to receive the alms and other devotions of the people, on which are inscribed these words: "The gift of His Majesty King George II. to Christ Church at Boston, in New-England, at the request of his Excelleney Gov. Belcher, 1733." To the church the King also gave, with the affection of a father, a folio Bible and two folio prayer-books. And when Rev. Timothy Cutler, the first Rector of this church, a man of profound leaning, "a noble orator and a man of great dignity and commanding presence," renounced Congregationalism, passed through all the fiery trial to which every convert is subjected, and went to London to take orders, he was received with especial kindness by the Dean of Canterbury, whom he found in the very act of reading his declaration to the members of the cathedral body, who also received him with open arms. This church, therefore, born as a favorite child of the ecclesiastic establishment of England, was the home of a kindly, genuine, and religious loyalty when the great drama of the Revolution first opened. It was not a mere political question which entered here, but a conscientious recognition of the obligations created between the power which bestows ecclesiastical orders and those which receive them. It was this sentiment which gave to the declining days of Rev. Mather Byles, Jr., the last Rector of this church under the King, such a touching record. One hundred years ago this night, Easter Tuesday, April 18, 1775, his rectorship here ceased. He left on account of his loyalty. He had promised to conform to the English liturgy; he realized keenly that he was a minister under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and he patiently suffered poverty and proscription for that form of faith which he had sworn to defend. It was this feature of the early Revolution in Boston which we contemplate with peculiar reverence, and around which gather the gentlest and noblest sentiments of the human heart. Free from the violent rancor of more political difference, it claims from even those who can neither understand nor approve, that tender and reverential charity which a truly Christian heart always feels toward differing forms of Christian faith.

It was this sentiment of religious loyalty, existing in this church, which gave a peculiar interest to the event we have met to commemorate. For it was against an antagonism which I have thus described and surrounded by the difficulties which attended it, that Paul Revere, filled with patriotic daring, proposed to use a church just abandoned by a loyal Rector as a beacon light for the patriots just about to strike their first blow for freedom. How sudden and complete the change! As the representative of royal power in Church and State steps down in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, the representative of a struggling people takes his place, and at once, as by a decree of Providence, the destiny of this church is changed and its history is immortal. For more than half a century it had stood, the emblem of a great religious faith; in an instant it rose to a still higher duty and became the signal of a heroic effort to preserve a free conscience to the believers, and free citizenship with all its opportunities to the masses of mankind.

### PAUL REVERE AND HIS BAND OF MECHANICS.

It was a great spirit which led to this event. Paul Revere, at whose command the sudden transformation of this church took place, and whose will Robert Newman was but too proud to obey, was one of the noblest representatives of a watchful, patient, and determined people whose name has passed into history. He has left behind him no great declarations; but he has left an example of untiring vigilance and thorough comprehension of an emergency which will never be forgotten. Paul Revere and his band of Boston mechanics are as much a part of the Revolutionary history of our country as Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church. To Samuel Adams he furnished the voting power of the club and the polls; to John Adams he supplied the body-guard for the great and stormy conventions and assemblies at Faneuil Hall; to James Otis he gave a popular response to his grand appeals for freedom; to John Hancock he manifested that sturdy and commanding judgment of the masses of mankind which won him over to the cause of freedom, and led him away from the temptations of luxury and wealth to the toil and trial which gave him his immortality; to the endangered people he gave the signal, and then became the warning messenger, who through the watches of the night sounded the alarm, and prepared them for the immortal morning which dawned for our country on the blood-stained fields of Lexington and Concord. Filled with the spirit of his Huguenot ancestry, he entered with an untiring zeal into the public service of his country in early life, and was among the foremost to aid in establishing the power of the Anglo-Saxon on this continent in the old French and Indian wars. He was a skillful mechanic, but he was never satisfied until he had turned his skill into the patriotic cause of his times. He must have had unusual fidelity and a wit which never forsook him; for on all important crises he it was who carried the tidings and appealed for sympathy and aid. He was swift and impetuous enough for Warren, and sagacious enough for Samuel Adams. He was a genuine representative of Revolutionary Boston, and his deeds will always remain as a part of the annals of his native town, upon which the historian will love to dwell, and from which the poet will draw inspiration for his highest tribute to what is heroic and devoted in his fellow-man. As an example of eternal vigilance he has no superior in our revolutionary history.

I have devoted myself this evening, my fellow-citizens, to the deeds performed by Boston at this early stage of the Revolutionary War, whose centennial anniversary we would appropriately celebrate. I have told you how well she bore her trials then, and with what warm and genuine sympathy she was regarded by every patriotic American community during all her toil and privation. She filled the most radiant pages of her country's history with great names and great deeds. And as each succeeding event comes on during that period in which it fell to her lot to perform the most conspicuous part in the great conflict for independence, she may well devote herself to the pious and grateful duty which commences here, conscious that in no hour of trial has she been found wanting. For her in the early days Otis and Quincy and Adams spoke, Revere watched, Warren died, Washington fought. And when in later time the trial returned upon her and her country, she may remember with pride that for her the voices of Everett and Sumner and Andrew were lifted up, while nearly thirty thousand of her young men rallied in defense of the Republic. And now, having done her duty in the conflicts of the past, may the century which is opening upon her be a century of peace, filled with all those achievements in thought, morals, and religion which are the true glory of a people whose God is the Lord.

Other hymns which occupied places on the programme were then sung, and speakers of less note held the attention of the audience for some time. The proceedings did not terminate till an advanced hour.

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## *DR. ADAMS' SERMON AT LEXINGTON.*

A BUSY SUNDAY—THE STATUES OF HANCOCK AND ADAMS PLACED ON THE PEDESTALS — IMMENSE GATHERINGS FROM THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS—IMPOSING SERVICES IN MEMORIAL HALL—THE ADDRESS OF DR. HALL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 18.—To-night at Lexington, the eve of the Centennial was celebrated by the people of the village and adjoining places with a warmth and enthusiasm which was hardly to have been expected from sedate and religious New-England. From Boston to Lexington the whole road is already decorated with many-colored flags and a profusion of appropriate devices. Noble villas, the residences of the rich, are covered from roof to cellar with banners and mottoes, and quaint brown cottages, the quiet homes of humble farmers, display at least one flag in token of their loyalty to the Union. From Lexington to the capital of Massachusetts the distance is not more than twelve miles. Between the two places numerous small villages are situated. During the day the inhabitants of those places have been constantly passing and repassing from their homes to Lexington. In the latter place the Selectmen, the various reception committees, and the members of the Committee of Arrangements have been all day engaged in decorating public and private buildings, and in making final preparations for the long anticipated celebration of to-morrow. Lexington has, throughout all New England, long been noted as a staid and religious place. Henceforth she will be obliged to relinquish this reputation, for to-day her people and the people of neighboring towns have displayed anything but a devout and serious spirit. From early in the morning until long after dark the sound of hammers were heard on every hand. Here there was a last bit of color to put in place, there an old and historic relic to hang, and everywhere some finishing touch to be given to the decorations. To do this work all classes of the community were called upon, even ladies, young and old, and little children did something to help their husbands, fathers, and mothers. It seemed as if for this Sunday, at least, the Christian inhabitants of old Lexington forgot to give praise for the salvation of the world, remembering only to thank God for the establishment of the American Union. Animated by this feeling, they forgot to put on their usual Sunday severity and attended their churches, not to listen to dogmatic theology, but to lectures and addresses commemorative of the events which occurred here 100 years ago. From the early morning the pleasant streets of the old village were filled with people.

### THE STATUES OF ADAMS AND HANCOCK.

During the forenoon the long expected statues of Hancock and Adams were placed upon their pedestals, and, notwithstanding the day, the crowd which had assembled to view this last work of the public preparation could not refrain from just one short but hearty cheer. One or two old ministers of the Gospel were present, and even they, for a moment forgetting themselves, joined in the shout, and then blushing at their own heedlessness, turned in a confused and half laughing way to reprove the members of their congregation for the indiscretion in which they had taken part. Up to 4 o'clock in the evening the sky was dark and lowering. At the hour mentioned, however, the sun broke through the clouds, and the spirits of those who thronged the streets at once rose in sympathy with the improving weather. Just before sunset a celebrated brass band from Boston appeared on the Common and performed one or two sacred pieces. These were not well received, however, and evidently in a fit of desperation the leader struck up one of Offenbach's galops. It must be recorded as a matter of history that the performance was loudly applauded.

### CEREMONIES IN MEMORIAL HALL.

To-night the Town or Memorial Hall was crowded to overflowing to listen to the address of Rev. Dr. Adams and to take part in the other exercises. It was intended that this prelude to to-morrow's celebration should have been held in the mammoth tent which has been erected on the Common. Hearing this thousands of persons came to Lexington from Boston, Arlington, East Lexington, Monroe's Station, and from other smaller places. The large Town Hall, as is stated above, was filled in every part and vast crowds were turned away unable to gain admission. The interior of the hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. At the entrance were placed two statues, one of them representing a Revolutionary minute-man, and the other a Union volunteer clad in the uniform which was worn during the late war. Upon the first was engraved the date 1775, and upon the other 1861. These were the only inscriptions upon them. Incidentally it may be mentioned that none of the other decorations have any reference to the war with the South. The Assembly room was draped with flags, and the platform ornamented with bunting and rare hothouse flowers. Wreaths and festoons of creeping plants hung from the speakers' stand and the galleries. Upon the stage the Lexington Glee Club was seated, and during the evening did much to add life to the proceedings.

### THE SERVICES.

The exercises were opened by singing the *TeDeum Laudamus*, followed at intervals by the *Gloria* of Mozart's Twelfth Mass; the reading of the Scriptures; the hymn, "Thou God of Nations most in battle's hour;" "Great and marvellous," from the former's Mass in B flat, and a hymn written for the occasion and entitled, "The place we tread is holy ground." Prayers were offered by Rev. Prof. Mackenzie, of Cambridge; Rev. Prof Churchill and Rev. Dr. Prime, of New-York. The prayers offered on the occasion expressed the sentiment and purpose of the meeting, and, in the spirit of the hour, invoked a union of religion with patriotism. The celebration of the Centennial festival was appropriately referred to, and a Divine blessing solicited for the President of the United States, and continued prosperity for the Union. The great feature of the evening was the address of Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New-York, which is appended in full, and the delivery of which elicited much enthusiasm. The sword worn by Newman, the sexton of the old North Church when he hung the lanterns from the tower, was shown to the audience, and viewed with deep interest.

### SERMON OF REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.

Deut. xxxii., 7: "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will show thee: thy elders and they will tell thee." Never were words more appropriate than are these to ourselves in the circumstances in which we are now assembled. We have met together for the express purpose of recalling the faith and valor of our fathers. We are filled with awe when reminded that we stand over the very sod which drank the first blood in the great struggle which made these United States of America an independent nation. The actors in that memorable scene have long since passed from the world. But being dead they still speak. The names of the men who fell on Lexington Common were carved in granite by order of the grateful Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the last year of the last century. The granite monument may crumble to dust, but the posthumous influence of our martyred ancestors will be felt throughout the world till the heavens be no more. Some of us have seen the venerable forms of men who took part in our Revolutionary war, and have heard them recite the details of those eventful days. Though we cannot any more listen to the tale as it fell from their lips, we can rehearse their deeds and consider those magnificent results which have proceeded from their martyrdom. So with filial reverence and with gratitude to Almighty God are we gathered about the very head-spring of a stream which already has run so far and is destined to swell into so vast a flood.

It was on the evening of the 18th of April, 1775, just one century from this hour, that a detachment of British troops set forth from Boston on their march to this town, causing as by a spark that explosion of smothered indignation which sent its reverberations over the whole continent. The centennial anniversary of that event occurring upon the Christian Sabbath, it has seemed good to the committee in charge of these services that the celebration should begin with such religious lessons as might be expected from a Christian minister. This would not seem impertinent to any who recall the direct influence of the ministry in the scenes and events which we now commemorate. It was at the house of Rev. Jonas Clark, the Pastor of this town, that Samuel Adams and Hancock met on that eventful night, seeking of religion her counsel and her blessing. The day following, when the citizens of Concord rushed to arms, their minister, Rev. William Emerson, showed himself among them, gun in hand, to cheer and help. When, a few weeks later, our countrymen were about to march from Cambridge Common to intrench themselves on Bunker Hill, prayer was offered by President Langdon, beneath the stars of that Summer night, for the favor of Heaven upon the solemn procedure. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence stands the name of a clergyman, John Witherspoon, the representative of a large profession, and a patriot true and brave as any whose hand became familiar with the sword.

### RELIGIOUS PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Incidents without number might be cited illustrating the influence of the ministers of religion by prayer and preaching, and personal presence in the council chamber and on the field of battle, giving the sanction of Heaven to the cause of patriotism, and inspiring their countrymen with more than native courage. But there is no need of recalling the services of that profession, which it is my highest honor to represent on this occasion. Unlike the clergy in many countries who have been looked upon with suspicion and distrust because of their relations to systems of despotism, ecclesiastical and civil, the clergy of this country, as an order, possessed all the confidence and respect they could wish, because throughout the Revolution and the adoption of the National Constitution they were universally regarded as among the foremost friends of true liberty. This fact by itself proves that there were religious elements in our Revolution which distinguished it from most political movements, and which invite us now to a devout religious mention. Without anticipating any of these historic lessons to which we shall listen on the morrow, when civic processions and military pageants and political officials will grace the celebration of our American Revolution in its *secular* aspects, I trust I shall not disoblige you if in keeping with all the associations of holy time I venture upon ground less frequently trodden, and undertake to preserve some of the *religious* phases of that great event. In the very act of making this announcement, I detect myself in the use of terms "secular" and "religious" in the way of a distinction which causes a most mischievous fallacy. This distinction may be for our own convenience, just as we divide the one great ocean encompassing the globe into seas and bays. Let us not be deceived by diagrams used only to facilitate our own conceptions. In the last induction, all things are religious, by which I mean that all the events of time and history, under the presidency of One Mind, borrow their importance from that ultimate object which religion contemplates. That connection may be more or less direct, obvious, and intentional. Some events, like the Protestant Reformation, the Commonwealth of England, the Covenants of Scotland, and the exodus of our Pilgrim fathers, spring out of a simple religious motive. Others, having no religious intention, are overruled of God, for a religious end. It is the arcanum of Providence to make sin the instrument of its own defeat, causing the wrath of man to praise Him. The French Revolution, that caldron of frenzied passions, we should say, had as little of religion in it as any event that could be named; but reviewed from this distance of time, who can doubt that the remarkable man then thrown to the surface was, in the hand of God, like a rod of iron, dashing in pieces those old despotisms which had so long smothered the life and hindered the progress of the world. Short-sighted as we are, we cannot interpret at the time the import and bearing of particular events—so many of which appear to be adverse—on the general result. It is with us as when we look upon a machine of intricate construction, the wheels of which fly in opposite directions, but whose compound motions contribute to one fabric, many events appear to us disastrous and incomprehensible; but the assurance given us by religion is, that under the control of Him with whom a thousand years are but as one day, all things work together for the furtherance of that object which gives to time all its importance, and to the life of our race all its significance. Can we define what this object is? If we cannot, we grope in the dark. If we cannot, all the movements of the world are as incoherent as the leaves which the Sibyl scattered to the wind. Lucretius, the Roman knight, confessed his ignorance of all final cause and intentions. But we do not stand on the same ground with the Pagan epicurean. By a positive revelation, we are informed for what this world was made, and to what all its events are tending. The teaching of revealed religion on this point is the end of all philosophy, and the highest of all sciences. We have in our times the scientific history of creation. When science has analyzed the air, the light, the land, and the sea, and all the component parts of this material cosmos, shall she stop abruptly at any link in the chain, and fail to press the inquiry—What is the ultimate purpose of creation itself? Is physical science to displace moral science? the scaffolding to be magnified above the building? Congresses convene and issue declarations, and frame constitutions, and organize governments, and legislate for revenues and commerce and manufacture and agriculture; but are those ends or means?

### RELIGION THE INSPIRATION OF ALL GOOD DEEDS.

Is constitutional government an ultimate fact, or is it merely instrumental to a higher good? The youngest of my auditors would answer that no government is an end to itself, but every government was designed for the welfare of its citizens. A simple answer, we should say, but very few comprehend half the deep thought which the words imply. That answer, if carried into execution, would revolutionize in an instant half the governments of the world. But we have not yet reached the last induction. Wherein does man's highest welfare consist? Think not that this question belongs exclusively to a church catechism or a theological thesis. It is one of pure science, and is inseparable from every system of true political economy. Unaided and alone we might not be able to form a satisfactory answer to this ultimate question. But we are not left to grapple with the problem alone. It has been solved to the comprehension of a child by the Author of our being. That thing which our Lord counseled from the Judean Mount, that all men should make their first and foremost pursuit; that very object which He has formulated in the first petition which our infant lips were taught to articulate, "Thy kingdom come;" that kingdom which is defined in Holy Writ as righteousness, and love, and joy, and peace, that describes, we are told, the purpose for which this world was created, and to which all the revolutions of time and history are to contribute and converge. We are always prone to crowd religion into an obscure domain, to confine it to Sabbath days and clergymen and sad necessities, when in fact it is the very life of our race, the inspiration of all good and great deeds, the impulse to progress, the avowed end and object of this world—Creation. There is such a thing as the Philosophy of history. It history is ever to be to us anything more than a congeries of detached and fragmentary events, then must we fix upon some heliocentric point from which to view

> "the great eternal scheme
> Involving all."

The Cosmic conception which Christianity has given us is God, in history and the moral perfection and blessedness of man its end. This conviction has been formulated by scientific historiographers—the best and bravest men of our species.

When the National Assembly of France in 1789 issued its declaration of rights, unhappily the autonomy of man was made its central idea, and God was exiled from his own creation. How the supremacy of God and the true autocracy of man are combined in blessed harmony, through the agency of revealed religion, will appear ere I close, but our whole American fabric rests on the fundamental principle, God the centre and the pivot, and man personally related to Him in true loyalty. This is a truth not to be whispered with bated breath in the way of an apology. We stand on ground where it should be uttered with a firm and full voice as the key-note of our history. The very air seems to be filled with the spirits of our fathers, smiling upon us as we make the announcement that the Christian religion is the very life of our American nationality. The Kingdom of God among men, as that expression is employed by inspiration, is no vague and indefinite object, the synonym of mysticism—a spiritual aurora. It is that object for which history has shifted all its scenes and personages. It is that imperial dominion in which equity and charity and blessedness at length shall have unquestioned and univeral supremacy. Inspired prophecy beheld it through the gloom of many ages, and as she sang with minstrelsy that has charmed the world, of the time which was sure to come when the Prince of Peace should reign from the rising to the setting sun, so stirring were the notes that the harps of heathen bards responded in unconscious vibration. The "Pollio" of Virgil is but the faintest and feeblest echo of the sublime predictions of the Messiah, by the Hebrew seer. That kingdom of the Redeemer, which advancing ages have been steadily unfolding, which has the sure word of God as the pledge and promise of its ultimate extension, and which is destined to confer the highest happiness on man—that is the object which gives unity to human history; which, notwithstanding all delays and reaction measures the importance of all events, and which ere time shall end will wake those songs of earth and heaven which will be as the sound of many waters.

We have now reached a point where it is pertinent to set forth the ethical and Christian principles which were at work in our Revolution, and which justify that whole procedure from the beginning to the end. The word "revolution" has divers associations in many minds. With some it is only an object of terror and crime. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been prolific in revolutions, some of which are like tornadoes, whose path is traced by devastation and ruin. I have no wish, at this glad and grateful hour, to introduce one word which might tend to disturb that healing process—that knitting together of broken tissues—in which all parts of our country ought now to be engaged; but I see not how it is possible for me to avoid all allusions to that recent attempt to revolutionize our own Government, from the terrible effects of which we are just now recovering, inasmuch as the claim was made at home and abroad that the principles at work in this late rebellion were identical with those which prompted the American Revolution. Was the failure of one and the success of the other a mere accident? Or did one succeed because it was in accordance with, and the other fail because it was in opposition to, Divine laws? I have undertaken nothing less than to expound those laws of Christian ethics which justify the act of our fathers in overturning the Government under which they were born, and which at the same time frown upon and censure all rebellions and revolutions which are gratuitous and unnecessary.

### THE PRINCIPLES AT WORK IN THE REVOLUTION.

Some have expressed surprise that the Bible contains so little of specific instruction concerning civil government, who afterward, upon a more copious induction of facts, have felt a grateful surprise that it contains so much.

First of all, Revelation asserts that government is a Divine ordinance. "The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." Here is a doctrine set forth by Christ and His Apostles which disposes of all those theories broached by visionary men like Rousseau, representing civil government to be a mere "social compact," the creation of individual wills. It is not of man's choice that he is born a subject of government any more than that he is born a member of the family. The family is not more a Divine organization than is the State. Civil government—I speak not yet of it; it is an absolute necessity in some form, and so is to be pronounced a divine ordinance. Without it civilized society is an impossibility. Anarchy, the absence of all government, every man doing what is right in his own eyes, could it be realized, would be the most frightful condition that the imagination could conceive. Government is a most beneficent institution for human protection and welfare. The best definition of the true design of civil government is contained in that inspired precept which directs us to pray for all that are in authority, "that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and humanity." Verily, there is more truth concerning the domain and prerogatives of human government packed into that one portable verse than in many volumes, in many languages, on the same subject. It is condensed into such a brief space, like a small ingot of gold, that many have overlooked it. Government has ever assumed more than belongs to it. What more do we need to concede concerning it than this? Government ordained of God for the protection of life and property, so that we may lead quiet, peaceable, and honest lives. While government is in this sense a providential necessity and a Divine ordinance, Revelation does not prescribe the form in which it shall be administered. One government there was, the Hebrew commonwealth, of which God was himself the author and the head; but this theocracy, designed for a special purpose, obviously was never intended for universal imitation. At the time the New Testament was written the world was subject to Roman imperialism. Because Kings and Emperors were then the ruling powers, and Christian men were enjoined by their religion to honor the King, and "render unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's;" but infer not that Kings only had rights to govern. Yet this is the falsehood which for these many ages has oppressed the world in connection with this whole subject of civil government. The "divine right of kings" is an expression which is embodied in the language of every nation. The idea which it represents is that kings only reign by divine law and hereditary right, as a separate order of men, anointed of God for this purpose. This was the idea formulated by Sir Robert Filmer in his book on Patriarchal Government, which called forth the indignant protest of Algernon Sidney. Even Isaac Barrow preaching on the return of the King, Charles II., expatiates more on the kingly prerogatives, than on the peace and safety which are to be sought by every form of civil government. *L'etat, c'est moi*—"I am the State," said Louis XIV., as he rode before his court with his riding-whip in his hand. The association between this doctrine, the divine right of kings, and passive obedience to their absolute power is close and logical. In the reign of Henry VIII., for example, the liberty, the property, and the life of every subject were, directly or indirectly, at the control of that burly and passionate monarch. But this is a theory of government as far removed from the doctrine of the Christian Scriptures as thrice from the equator to the utmost pole. The one formula is that the design of government is to protect the person and the property of the people in peaceable lives; the other that the possessions and the lives of the people are subject to the pleasure and arbitrary power of enthroned royalty. When such a notion as this last-named is wrought into the life of a nation it is inevitable, as intelligence increases, that resistance and struggles should come. Those conflicts which began in our ancestral land, in the days of King John, in which with varied fortunes successive monarchs, with judges to pronounce their will, and armies to enforce it, had so long held the advantage, at length in the great Revolution of 1688 culminated in the assertion of the true principle, which gave to that event all its splendor—even this, that the one object and end of civil government is the good of the people.

### THE SCRIPTURAL THEORY OF GOVERNMENT.

What have we here but the resurrection after ages of gloom, depression, and suffering of that simple theory of government given in the inspired Scriptures—government made for man and not man for government. Thus have we reached with clearest certainty the ethical and the Christian principle which alone justifies the revolution of any government. When government is so far perverted from that use and purpose which Divine Benevolence proposes, as to be an agent of wrong, of hindrance, and oppression, then religion not only permits, but enjoins, if government cannot be reformed and reclaimed to its blessed intent, that it should be changed and another which is better substituted in its place. How wide the distinction between a revolution inspired by such a purpose and all those uprisings and overturnings which have been instigated by the lust of power, by rival factions, by partisan ambition, by private resentments, and by that frightful communism which would consume all governments in fire and blood. Am I expected to define that line of demarkation on which religion bases the right and duty of revolution? In the nature of the case it cannot always be drawn with mathematical precision. It is a decision which is to be reached by the highest exercise of reason, by the soundest judgment, and by the loftiest religious wisdom. It should be free from all vulgar passions, from private animosities, and from political ambitions. It should be justified by the best of reasons, by the most urgent necessities. There should be, in forming a judgment in premises so grave, the most dispassionate inquiry after tendencies and consequences, a counting the cost, a calm and rational weighing of the good to be gained and the price at which it is to be bought. In many cases it is better to "bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Our fathers were not rash and infuriated revolutionists. They brought themselves under the name and stigma for a time of insurrection. But they had no amity with lawless insubordination. They were deliberate, self-controlled, and loyal to good government. The "Spirit of Seventy-six," as goes the familiar expression, was no demoniacal frenzy, no sudden ebullition of passion. It was eulogized by Edmund Burke as the legitimate descendant of British law. It was impregnated with the imperial wisdom of Milton and Selden, of Hale and Mansfield, and the martyr heroism of Argyll and Russell. As the genealogy of man runneth back to the Throne, "who was the son of Seth, who was the son of Adam, who was the Son of God," so the national act we celebrate, instead of being an extemporized expedient, traces its pedigree far back to the martyrs and patriots of all ages, and to historic changes in the Old World, each and all accumulating force in endless succession, and transmitting the necessity of still further improvement from generation to generation.

Subject as they knew to grievous wrongs, our patriot fathers sought redress by all lawful methods. They petitioned, they expostulated, they entreated the British Government to do them justice. For a long time they cherished the hope that their rights would be secured and all difficulties between the two countries would be adjusted. When the Stamp act was repealed in 1766, Dr. Mayhew preached a sermon in the West Church of Boston from the text, "Our soul is escaped as a bird from the snare of the fowler, the snare is broken and we are escaped," a sermon dedicated to Mr. Pitt, and full of thanksgiving for the supposed redress of our wrongs. Dr. Duché, who opened the Congress of 1774 with prayer, afterward addressed a letter to Washington, endeavoring to dissuade him from all attempts at independence, as unnecessary. Loyalty and hope were cherished to the last. But events hastened to a catastrophe. Lord Chatham had died at his post in the British Senate, in the very act of pleading for the rights and liberties of America.

### THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

All hope that the British Ministry would yield to reason and extend a mild and peaceable and righteous government to the colonies at length was extinguished, and revolution was inevitable. Our stern-souled fathers met the exigency soberly, calmly, religiously. Their aim was not to shatter all government, but to substitute in place of one form of government another which would better subserve the good end of all government. Religious wisdom prompted their action; Christian benevolence, looking at vast results, smiled on their heroic purpose; the preparation of centuries was before them; the finger of Providence pointed to the Red Sea, and forthwith, as the highest token of Divine favor, there appeared the form of Washington, the Moses of our Exodus, that calm, wise, good man, "whom Providence appointed to be childless that a nation might always call him father."

Have results justified the action we celebrate, and vindicated its wisdom? In pronouncing our verdict we look at no temporary success. In the midst of the coldest Winters we have occasional days of Summer warmth, and in the Spring and Summer, days of frost and storm; but these do not hinder the procession of the seasons. Great rivers have their eddies and back-water, but the mighty current rolls on to the sea. Revolutions, instigated by ambition, and impelled by evil passions, have had a short-lived success. The imperialism of Napoleon Bonaparte, as a military achievement, was brilliant, but of short duration. Other revolutions, or attempts at revolution, inspired by the highest and holiest motives, encountered depression and temporary defeat. Providence does not adjust accounts with men at the close of each day, or month, or year. Time is an essential item in that great drama which occupies so many acts and scenes. Events most mysterious and painful at the time of their occurrence are explained by later disclosures of Providence. The justice of God in its application to individuals is to be vindicated in another life. Nations have their retribution here in time, where alone nations have their existence. Puritanism, judged of in that brief parenthesis of time when it was harried, and persecuted, and exiled by blind and bigoted powers in the home of its birth, might be pronounced as abhorred of God; but centuries elapse and the drama unfolds wondrous compensations and rewards, compelling a more righteous verdict. An entire century has now passed since the American Revolution began. It had its days of darkness, of suffering, and reverses. The gloom of depression and fear which settled like a cloud on many hearts and homes, made it seem at times that God was against us. But time revolves, returning justice lifts aloft her scales, and now, after a hundred years have gone, is there a man living of sufficient information and intelligence to give weight to his thought, who would not say that the prospects of the world were brighter, the condition of the human race more happy since the American Revolution, and because of it, than ever before? As the issue of it we have a Government regulated by a written Constitution, a Constitution which guarantees protection to every man, woman, and child, irrespective of origin, of religion, of race—a Constitution which provides for its own amendment by legal process, and which adjusts itself readily to the exigencies of a heterogeneous population spreading over an immense continent; a Constitution which disposes summarily and forever of that problem—the relation of Church and State underlying all the politics of Europe, and which cannot be touched without agitations and convulsions reminding us of the turning over of fabled Enceladus beneath the mountains—a Constitution embodying the expressed preference of the people, with not a place in it or under it for arbitrary power to hurt a hair of the head of an honest citizen, living under the blessed combination of liberty and law. Who will question the effects of our example of prosperous self-government on the world at large? More constitutions insuring the rights of man have been secured in different nations since the framing of our own than existed before in all the annals of time. That invisible force, called inquiry, like vital air, has penetrated all recesses, questioned all pretensions, investigated all claims, and the most arbitrary Kings, no longer able to hide themselves behind a veil of mystery, have been compelled to meet the familiar gaze of their own subjects and plead at the bar of public opinion and the general will. As a consequence of this wrongs have been redressed, abuses reformed, governments ameliorated, and more of equity and freedom and harmony and hopefulness have inspired and impregnated the whole of human society. Whatever may be our judgment as to particular events, whatever the aspect of our own times, the conviction is growing wider and stronger, realizing more and more the event which it leads us to anticipate, that slavery and bigotry and corruption are gradually giving way to truth, liberty, and virtue; and that, in the moral world as well as in the material, the further our observations extend, the more we perceive of order and benevolent design. Surely, then, God has furnished the proof to the eye of the world that our fathers judged wisely and acted righteously, in view of the general good.

### NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT NOT A FAILURE.

Surely we must say national self-government is not a failure. Premature shouts were heard from across the sea, during our recent internal war, that this new form of government had failed signally and disastrously. So far from this, it has drawn lustre from reproach and strength from trial. More has been done by this sharp blast of adversity to confirm faith in our institutions than could have followed the warm sunshine of protracted prosperity. By that very parenthesis in our history the difference has been made palpable to the world between revolutions which are gratuitous, which are prompted by what is local and sectional, and especially by a purpose to extend an acknowledged evil and not to remove it—when not one act of the General Government called for resistance or complaint—and such a revolution as we this day celebrate, crowned with centennial honors, because it aimed only at the redress of wrongs and the enlargement of human happiness.

So the storm has passed, the fearful stain on our national escutcheon, which so many of us despaired of seeing removed, has been washed away, though in blood, and the very clouds which threatened our destruction have dropped blessings on our fertile fields, causing them to give forth a sweet and goodly smell, and in the returning light of the sun reflecting a new splendor on our vindicated nationality.

I may not dismiss my subject without adding that this Christian doctrine, "government for the good of the people" has more than one application. The absolute power of Kings is not the only or the most perilous form of its antagonism. He is but a sciolist in history who does not admit that republican governments may be perverted and overthrown by the people themselves through corruption of morals, lust of office, and the ambition of personal promotion. It is a just paraphrase of the Christian law that they who administer government should live by the government; but to be greedy after the offices of government for the sake of a living is an abuse of government at once indecent and dangerous. Never was there a sentiment more irreligious and heathenish than that which is already too familiar to our ears: "the spoils of office for victorious partisans." Government was never intended for the reward of its officials, whatever name they bear or from whatever quarter they derive their place. If at one pole of peril there be arbitrary power, there is demagogism at the other. Government never was meant to be a game of grab. Her holy gifts are not to be dispensed in a general scramble. Her offices should invite those only who are most deserving of confidence for their personal competence and unsuspected virtue. If there be reason for any concern, it is not because of any love of hereditary talent, or eloquence, or shrewd intelligence, but because of a decay of the old ancestral integrity, disinterestedness, and magnanimity. Unscrupulous partisanship and cupidity may honeycomb the timbers of the ship, even when the flag is waving gallantly at the mast-head. Here, on Lexington Common, in the heart of Massachusetts, is the place to give it an emphatic voice that our national safety is in the old granite virtues of honesty, simplicity, industry, temperance, and godliness. Should any be disposed to wonder that the New Testament contains so little positive instruction concerning good governments that wonder must cease when we see how much it contains in the way of making good men.

### THE BEST GOVERNMENT FOUNDED BY SELF-GOVERNED MEN.

Republics are but the aggregate and expression of the individuals who compose them. In the nature of things they cannot be better than their own constituency. Religion elevates, ennobles, stimulates the individual man, at the same time that it moderates and restrains him by divine laws. That is the best form of human government which is founded and administered by self-governed men. The copy of the Bible, out of which the lesson has been read this evening, was presented to the first church of Lexington by John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. The coincidence is not fortuitous. The tap-root of our national history is in that old English Bible. What are constitutions and declarations but so much paper, in the absence of that combination of forces, stimulus and restraint, liberty and law, which make self-controlled and religious men? Legislated equality, and universal suffrage, and compulsory education are but the index hands on the face of the dial; what are they but mechanical and artificial movements, if there be no autonomy in living citizens, inspired by the justice and charity of true religion. All that is done to augment national wealth, in the absence of this same divine force, tends only to luxury and extravagance, enervation of manners and impatience of control, thus supplying fuel to the flames which will devour us. What is the right and act of suffrage but the expression of a free man's will; the vital question still remaining, what that will may be, and by what force, good and safe, it shall itself be regulated.

Should any be disposed to resolve such words into mere professional cant, listen to the counsel of the Farewell Address of Washington to his country—that Deuteronomy of our American history, coming to us with wisdom and authority little short of inspiration; a document which ought to be taught to every child in the Republic as the basis of national education: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert the great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

Fellow-Citizens: Never let us forget, amid the proud and grateful memories of our origin and our young life, with what a mission we are charged, what transcendent good is within our reach, what possibilities to be realized or lost, and what immeasurable interests for millions yet unborn are involved in our experiment of self-government. Though it has stood well the test of a whole century, in calm and in storm, it is, as time advances and population increases, and complicated questions are evolved, an experiment still. The theory, the fair ideal of our American Government is the very minimum of restraint on the individual will of the citizen that is consistent with the general welfare. If in changing the form of government responsibility is shifted from the one or few to the many, let us keep the eye fixed with concentrated gaze on the one critical point of our salvation, the intelligence, and the religious virtue of all the people. With no cause for shame, with every reason for congratulation and song and happy memorial in the past, the great drama of history is not yet complete, and we are enacting now for our children, as our fathers did for us, one of many scenes which hasten or retard the great consummation.

### THE GLORY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Thanks be to God for all that is past and secure already; for deliverances wrought in the sea and the wilderness, and for the largeness and wealth and opportunity of our national heritage. Blessed be His name for a hundred years of new things in a new nation, for our flag, our union, our nationality; for the magnificent ideas of liberty and equality of human right and progress which have been evolved into form and action and fruit in this period of our existence. Blessed be God that the visions and yearnings of godly patriotism at the beginning have not been disappointed, but have been fully realized in the happiness, and freedom, and security, and honor of this, our dear native land, sought by, and open to, the oppressed and weary of all lands. Blessed be God for religious liberty, liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, and, beyond and above golden mines and laughing harvests, for all the churches, the schools, and institutions of learning, and art, and philanthropy which have sprung up over all the land, one of the free will of an intelligent people, like flowers in the path of the sun. Blessed be God for all the good and heroic men who, from the beginning of our history till now, in times of calm and in times of war, in all questions of right, and sentiment, and conscience, and duty, have been raised up to be guides and leaders, teaching the people what should be done, and how to do it—the great men of our one united country, our common pride and boast, never disappointing the trust which was as freely given as it was truly deserved—patriots unselfish, tried, and immaculate. Most of all do we thank God for the great multitudes of the people, the men and the women, emulous of no notoriety, God-fearing, hard-working, taught in schools and churches and happy homes, how to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all honesty and godliness, who have so far formed the character, the strength, the reputation, and glory of the Republic.

With such an immortal record graven deep on the pillar, reared as our Centennial memorial; the hopes the prayers, the cravings of our ancestry brought out to life in the events which they saw only in faith, we turn to the future invigorated and inspired by the radiant prospects of the hundred years to come! If God had not purposed greater things for our children, would He have done such great things for our fathers? Men may leave their work unfinished; but the ways of God tend always to perfection. The world is not stationary; neither does it go backward. What delays, what reverses and trials may be before us we cannot predict, but our hearts and our faces are bright with the promise of the latter day. Generations come and go, individuals will die, the mighty man, the counselor, the ancient and the honorable will pass from the sight of men, but the country will live, and the Kingdom of God on the earth will grow and abide forever. All hail, greetings, and congratulations to all those who, born beneath these skies, shall see, in the ages to come, more and more of the unfolding of God's good plan in the brightening and ascending revolutions of His Providence.

The Lord liveth, and blessed be our Rock. Blessed be the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things, and blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and Amen.

## *THE PRESIDENT AT CONCORD.*

### SERVICES IN THE UNITARIAN CHURCH YESTERDAY—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF HON. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, April 18.—At Concord, this morning, there was an interesting and impressive scene. President Grant, with Secretaries Fish, Delano, and Belknap, and Speaker Blaine, all of whom were guests of Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar and Mrs. Hoar, went to the Unitarian Church of the village, attended by their host and hostess. The distinguished party was escorted from the residence of Judge Hoar to the church by a fine military display, consisting of the Ransom Guards, of St. Albans, Vt.; the Mechanic Blues, of Portland, Me., and Company C, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. At the church the party was joined by Gov. Peck, of Vermont, attended by his full staff and all the State officers. Hardly ever has this historic church contained a more distinguished company, but there was hardly one in all the crowd which filled the pews and aisles who did not remember that it was from this edifice that the misanthrophic but gifted Thoreau and the gentle Hawthorne had been buried. These memories, mingling with those of the Centennial, bringing together the stormy birth of the Republic and one of the brightest eras in its literature, made the occasion one of unusual interest. The sermon was preached by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, Pastor of the church, and was in every way worthy of the day. It was devoted in the main to historical events, which are now so familiar to the whole nation. It was always impressive, often eloquent, and richly repaid the auditors. After the services the President and other invited guests of Judge Hoar returned to the residence of that gentleman, where the afternoon and evening were quietly passed.

There were services in the Orthodox Church of Concord in the afternoon, which were attended by the military, but none of the distinguished visitors were present. At this late hour of the night before the great day, it may be said that everything is in readiness. Nothing is wanting now but favorable weather to make the first of our series of Centennials a grand success.

## *THE CEREMONIES AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD TO-DAY.*

### LATEST ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DAY—POINTS OF INTEREST INDICATED BY INSCRIPTIONS AND QUOTATIONS—PROGRAMMES OF BOTH CELEBRATIONS—THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Dark clouds to-day overhung the historic city, and the famous fields where to-morrow the centennial will be celebrated. The air, too, is chilly, and upon the whole the weather is making itself as disagreeable as possible. But with the stout faith of a hundred years ago the patriots of to-day are preparing to honor to-morrow what their forefathers achieved. Full information has already even given concerning the proceedings at Lexington, but it is now necessary to append those at Concord. In this place the centennial will begin and the procession will form in the immediate vicinity of the Fitchburg depot, and at 9:30 o'clock, the signal for starting will be given. The procession will proceed down Thoreau street, Main street, Walden street, Heywood street, Lexington street, and Monument street, to the old North Bridge and monument grounds. It was intended to pass all the points of revolutionary interest in the town, and only two will be ignored. One of these is the old South Bridge, where a company of red-coats was stationed to hold it while the balance of the British regiment was doing its work in the town. The bridge is designated by placards on either side, worded as follows: "Old South Bridge," "British Company stationed here 19th of April, 1775." After leaving Thoreau street the procession will continue over the route described, passing under arches of flags and bannerettes all the way. On Main street just below the residence of Hon. E. R. Hoar, the site of the old jail in which British soldiers were confined attracts attention, as also does the old Block-house, both of which are appropriately marked. The site of Capt. Wheeler's grist-mill is one of the most memorable places. The building located on the site at present bears a large board, indicating the historic character of the ground. Turning from Main street into Walden street the procession will proceed as far as Heywood street, and thence to Lexington street, which is the road on which the "reglars" marched from Lexington. On this street are several ancient residences which are marked with the dates of their erection. The old burying-grond near the square is indicated by a placard with the inscription "Graves of Revolutionary heroes." After leaving the square, Col. Prescott's house and the Provincial storehouse are passed, and on Monument street are several places of interest. Among them is the ancient "House of Elisha Jones, 1775," now occupied by John S. Keyes. Just beyond the house of Mr. Keyes is "The Old Manse" house of Rev. Mr. Emerson, April 19, 1775. Mr. Emerson was the Pastor of the town who, with old flint-lock musket in hand, advised his fellow minute-men at the approach of the British to "Stand firm. If we die, let us die here," he said. A short distance from the entrance to the rustic roadway leading to the little bridge that spans the now swollen stream, is a triumphal arch elaborately decorated with bunting and evergreens. Within the semi-circle of the arch is the following inscription:

"The Concord Bridge, which Davis, when he came,
Found was the bee-line track to heaven an' fame."

Turning into the lane leading to the bridge, the procession will march past rude stones that mark the graves of the British soldiers killed in the skirmish; thence beyond the old monument and over the little bridge to the open area on which is located the heroic statue of the "Minute Man of '75." The work is that of Mr. French, a Concord boy, and the statue, which is of bronze, is an admirable representation of the man of that period. It is of heroic measure, more than seven feet in height, generously proportioned, and represents a young man turning at the hurrying call of the messenger, from his labors in the field, and instantly ready for duty. His left hand rests a moment on a handle of his abandoned plow, across whose upper brace his coat is flung, his right hand grasps the old flintlock musket. He rests on his left foot, while his right is just leaving the ground behind, the whole attitude indicating a moment's pause as if to listen. The figure is attired in the traditional continental costume.

### THE PROGRAMME OF LEXINGTON.

Everything is now in readiness for the great event. Lexington has even got Hancock and Adams not only on the ground, but in condition to be unveiled. The programme of exercises at each place is fully arranged, and at Lexington is as follows:

Overture, Germania Band.
Address, by Thomas Merriam Stetson, President of the Day.
Prayer,
by Rev. Henry Wescott.
National Hymn,
"To Thee, O Country, Great and Free,"
Sung by the Boylston Club.
Reading of the Scriptures,
by Rev. J. W. Churchill.
Unveiling of the statues of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, with address by
Hon. Charles Hudson.
Hymn by the Boylston Club,
"No Maddening Thirst for Blood had They."
Oration,
by Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr.
Hymn,
"One Hundred Years the World hath Seen."
Benediction.
Military Music.

### THE PROCEEDINGS AT CONCORD.

At Concord, first, the procession, then the unveiling of the minute-man; address, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; oration by George William Curtis. The poem of James Russell Lowell will be read at the dinner.

The rush of distinguished visitors to take part in the celebration is now uninterrupted. Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has come with a palmetto tree. Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Hon. M. H. Singer, Secretary of State; Hon. A. R. Goodrich, Controller of the State; Hon. A. J. Munyan, School Fund Commissioner; W. P. Trowbridge, Adjutant General; W. H. Green, Quartermaster General; F. G. Ingersoll, Executive Secretary; F. C. Swan, Assistant Quartermaster General. As yet the Governor has received no official notice of procedure for the party, consequently to-morrow morning, unless otherwise assigned, they will proceed direct to Concord, where they will occupy the position assigned them by the Centennial Committee of that town, and possibly may participate in the celebration in Lexington in the afternoon. Lieut. Gov. Vanzandt, Secretary of State Addeman, and a large number of prominent military and civic gentlemen of Rhode Island, will attend the celebration, leaving Providence in a special train.

### THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION.

The city of Philadelphia, which, in something more than a year hence, will celebrate the grand culminating event in the achievement of American independence, will be duly represented in these other commemorations of its initial stage. A properly-selected delegation arrived here this morning at 10:15 o'clock, and the gentlemen constituting it are at present quartered at the Revere House. The party left New-York on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock by the steamer Rhode Island, of the Stonington line. The steamer arrived at Stonington at the usual time, but the delegation, instead of proceeding by the ordinary steam-boat trains, waited for a special train which left Stonington at 8 o'clock. The journey to Boston was made in about two hours and a quarter, including stoppages, and at times the speed was over a mile per minute. Considerable crowds awaited the arrival of the special at Providence, and at others of the lesser towns along the route. The following are the gentlemen composing the delegation: Dr. W. W. Burriel, Chairman of the City Council; William B. Mann, District Attorney; Nathan Spring, John Fox, Henry McDowell, R. H. Clifford, George A. Eno, Daniel Curry, Samuel C. Collins, Ferdinand Doebley, Robert Hanley, James W. Allen, Alexander Russell, George White, J. Madison Gibson, David Monat, M. L. Johnson, George W. Johnson, Robert Welch, William M. Mussey, Samuel L. Smedley, City Surveyor. These gentlemen are for the most part members of the Philadelphia City Council. Mr. Mussey carries with him a gavel made from a portion of the old Independence Hall of Philadelphia, which is to be presented to the Chairman of the Lexington meeting.

## *LEXINGTON.*

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Slowly the mist o'er the meadow was creeping,
Bright on the dewy buds glistened the sun,
When from his couch, while his children were sleeping,
Rose the bold rebel, and shouldered his gun.
Waving her golden veil
Over the silent dale,
Blithe looked the morning on cottage and spire;
Hushed was his parting sigh,
While from his noble eye
Flashed the last sparkle of liberty's fire.

On the smooth green where the fresh leaf is springing,
Calmly the first-born of glory have met;
Hark! the death-volley around them is ringing!
Look! with their life-blood the young grass is wet!
Faint is the feeble breath,
Murmuring low in death,
"Tell to our sons how their fathers have died";
Nerveless the iron hand,
Raised for its native land,
Lies by the weapon that gleams at its side.

Over the hill-sides the wild knell is tolling,
From their far hamlets the yeomanry come;
As through the storm-cloud the thunder-burst rolling,
Circles the beat of the mustering drum.
Fast on the soldier's path
Darken the waves of wrath,
Long have they gathered and loud shall they fall;
Red glares the musket's flash,
Sharp rings the rifle's crash,
Blazing and clanging from thicket and wall.

Gayly the plume of the horseman was dancing,
Never to shadow his cold brow again;
Proudly at morning the war-steed was prancing,
Reeking and panting he droops on the rein;
Pale is the lip of scorn,
Voiceless the trumpet horn,
Torn is the silken-fringed red cross on high;
Many a belted breast
Low on the turf shall rest,
Ere the dark hunters the herd have passed by.

Snow-girdled crags where the hoarse wind is raving,
Rocks where the weary floods murmur and wail,
Wilds where the fern by the furrow is waving,
Reeled with the echoes that rode on the gale;
Far as the tempest thrills
Over the darkened hills,
Far as the sunshine streams over the plain,
Roused by the tyrant band,
Woke all the mighty land,
Girded for battle, from mountain to main.

Green be the graves where her martyrs are lying!
Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest,—
While o'er their ashes the starry fold flying
Wraps the proud eagle they roused from his nest.
Borne on her Northern pine,
Long o'er the foaming brine
Spread her broad banner to storm and to sun;
Heaven keep her ever free,
Wide as o'er land and sea
Floats the fair emblem her heroes have won!

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### *NEW-YORK.*

Rev. W. J. Tucker preaches his farewell sermon at Manchester on May 2, preparatory to coming to the Madison square pulpit in this City.

The Literary Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity will give an elocutionary entertainment at the chapel, Forty-third street, near Madison avenue, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7:30.

Walter Skiff, aged twenty-four years, of No. 518 West Fifty-second street, was stabbed in the left arm by an unknown man at the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, early yesterday morning.

The lathers, who have been working nine and ten hours per day during the past Winter, will strike to-day for a reduction of their hours of labor to eight.

Margaret McCusker, aged forty, a nurse in Bellevue Hospital, attempted suicide in Elm street last night by taking Paris green. Difficulty with her husband was the cause.

Henry Fisher, aged thirty, was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown person at Pitt and Houston streets, last night, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Eleventh Precinct Police.

The first of a course of four lectures before the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, in the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Union, will be delivered this evening by D. D. Williamson, M. E., whose subject will be "The Truth about Plowing."

Officer Williamson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Saunders, and held in bail by Coroner Woltman, to await the result of the injuries of a laborer named John Campbell, whom he is charged with clubbing.

Two liquor-dealers, who were found selling without a license, were held for trial yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court. They were Hugh Reilly, of No. 888 Eighth avenue, and John Donnelly, of No. 806 Eighth avenue.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray preached the farewell sermon of his pastorate at the Brick Church yesterday morning. His resignation was tendered some time since when he accepted a professorship in Princeton Theological Seminary.

Marie Valliant, aged sixty years, a servant in the employ of Frederick S. Jones, of No. 49 East Twenty-third street, was found in the yard of her employer's residence, yesterday morning, dead and mangled, having fallen out of a fourth story bedroom window during the night.

While at work in Florence's Hotel cutting a dogwood bush, on Saturday, John E. Pool, of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, had the calf of his left leg cut by the knife slipping. He died yesterday evening from the effects of the wound.

The Ladies' Fair of the Bloomingdale Turn Verein, in aid of a fund for the erection of a new Turn Hall, attracted a large attendance yesterday. The fair will be closed to-morrow evening by a calico ball at the Turn Hall, in West Forty-seventh street.

The Bavarian Women's Benevolent Society, recently formed by a number of Bavarian ladies, resident in this City, held a meeting at No. 50 Avenue C. yesterday, when a permanent organization was effected, and a number of new names added to the roll of membership.

The New-York Woman's Suffrage Society will celebrate the centennial of the battle of Lexington at the Union League Theatre, Twenty-sixth street, near Madison avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, with addresses by Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Slocum, and recitations by Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Frobisher.

A meeting of delegates of a number of German societies, who recently held a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute in support of teaching the German language in the public schools, was held yesterday at Turn Hall, when action was taken toward forming permanent organizations to promote the object. Mor is Ellinger presided, and after receiving the credentials of the representatives of the different societies, a draft of a constitution and by-laws was adopted.

Yesterday evening Officer Burke, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw George Edwards, a noted thief, entering a store in Spring street, near Marion, and arrested him. On searching a bundle which Edwards carried, it was found to contain a quantity of dress and cloak trimmings stolen from the establishment of William Weiss, No. 424 Broome street. Subsequently Edwards gave information which led to the recovery of a portion of the stolen goods, valued at $1,000.

John O'Rourke, an ex-convict, who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, made an attempt on Saturday night to escape from his cell in the prison at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house. He cut three of the rivets which secured one of the bars of his cell, and then, twisting the bar, pulled it completely out of its bed in the wall. Before he could get out he was detected by the doorman, and he was locked in another cell. At the Yorkville Police Court he was yesterday held for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of malicious mischief.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association was held yesterday at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue, near Sixteenth street. The report of the Finance Committee shows the receipts to be $5,440 07; expenditures, $5,414 15; balance, $25 92. The assets are $11 192 92. The society numbers over 900 members, and during the past year it distributed 800 tons of coal. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Louis Lowengood; Vice President, S. Rothschild; Secretary, Nathan Werner; Treasurer, H. Sylvester; Directors, S. L. Seixas, Charles C. Allen, J. Somerich, Louis Schnabel, and Isaac Schreiber.

### *BROOKLYN.*

Two hundred and forty lodgers slept in the Brooklyn stations Saturday night.

Four lost children were found and cared for by the Police on Saturday.

John Carrol, of No. 56 Walworth street, was arrested early yesterday morning on complaint of his wife, Margaret, who charged him with beating her over the head with a poker, inflicting three severe scalp wounds.

Bernard Coyne and John Touhy, both of No. 382 Flushing avenue, were arrested yesterday, and tried to continue the fight they had been engaged in, in the Station-house. They charged each other with assault and battery.

At the annual meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Treasurer's report was read, showing that the children had raised $2,500 during the year, of which $1,500 was returned to the parent society of the Methodist Church, and $1,000 were distributed among the various charitable institutions in New-York and Brooklyn.

The division of the Brooklyn Evergreen Church was yesterday consummated by the seceding portion of the church worshipping in the Brown Church, in Evergreen avenue, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Woodward, the former Pastor of the Evergreen Church. The loyal portion of the church members remained in the old building, Rev. Mr. Offord having been chosen by the Trustees as Pastor for the rest of the year. It is understood that a criminal action for defamation of character is likely to be brought by Rev. J. J. Smith against Rev. Mr. Woodward in charging the former with appropriating $200 of the church money.

### *LONG ISLAND.*

A large hotel for the accommodation of Summer boarders is now being constructed at Bellport, on the line of the Southern Railroad.

A number of cases of varioloid and one fatal case of small-pox have occurred in Glen Cove, and the authorities have established a hospital for the varioloid patients.

The arrangement of the asparagus growers with the Long Island Railroad Company has been perfected, and a special night train will be started on May 4, to continue during the asparagus and berry season. The train will leave Locust Valley at 8:40 P. M., each day, and arrive in New-York at 2:30 the following morning. The rate of freight for asparagus will be one and one-eighth cents per bunch.

During the severe snow-storm of Tuesday last, Capt. William Pearsall, of the schooner William P. Boggs, of Staten Island, while adjusting some of the rigging, was washed overboard, off Lloyd's Neck. Being heavily clad, having on three coats and a heavy pair of rubber boots, he sank immediately, and was lost. The schooner was unloaded, and was manned by the Captain and a man and a boy. The two latter succeeded in reaching the shore in an almost frozen condition, and the schooner now lies on Lloyd's Neck, with several of her planks started. The Captain's body has not been recovered.

The body of a man was found in a small creek near Fleet's meadows, at Jamaica South, yesterday morning. The bones were almost entirely denuded of flesh, showing that they had been in the water for a considerable time. The remains are believed to be those of Aaron Furman, of Springfield, who was knocked overboard from his boat in Jamaica Bay in August, 1874, by the boom hitting him. As there was sufficient clothing left to render identification possible, Furman's friends were sent for, and his mother and sister are positive that the remains are his. Coroner Henderson will hold an inquest to-day. Only a few years ago Furman's father was knocked overboard and lost in the bay in a similar manner, and his body was some time afterward found standing upright with the feet stuck fast in the mud at the bottom.

A large number of the ladies of Queens County met, with a committee of the Agricultural Society, on the fair grounds at Mineola on Saturday, to make arrangements for the festival to be held during the continuance of the Horticultural Exhibition of the Society on June 16 and 17. The following-named ladies were appointed to solicit co-operation in their respective towns, and were requested to meet at the fair grounds on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.: North Hempstead, Mrs. Frederick Willets and Mrs. R. E. Thorne; Oyster Bay, Mrs. E. A. Hopkins and Mrs. Daniel Underhill; Flushing, Miss Annie Nichol and Miss Hannah Baker; Jamaica, Mrs. Charles Welling and Mrs. George Williamson Smith; Hempstead, Mrs. Henry B. Price, Mrs. George W. Bergen, and Mrs. Isaac S. Willets; Newtown, Mrs. Charles D. Leverich and Mrs. Moey; New-York, Mrs. Thomas Freeborn and Mrs. Edward H. Carll.

### *NEW-JERSEY.*

Ann Oliver fell dead in a horse car in Jersey City yesterday.

The Baptists of Piscataway township are erecting a new church.

No more wide-gauge cars will be run over the line of the Central Railway.

The coachmen and waiters of Newark have organized a protective union.

Bishop Scarborough will make Trenton the place of Episcopal residence after May 1.

There are eighty-five granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in New-Jersey.

The new Board of Freeholders of Somerset County will contain five Democrats and four Republicans.

W. L. Force and John W. Murray have been elected to the Board of Fire Commissioners of Plainfield.

The New-Jersey Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church will be held in Camden on Thursday.

A number of the friends of Rev. Mr. Bishop, who last week resigned his pastorate of the Brick Church, in Orange, contemplate starting a new church, with Mr. Bishop as Pastor, and yesterday held services in Lyric Hall, Orange.

The Jersey City Police, early yesterday morning, made a descent upon a disorderly house on Henderson street, corner of Railroad avenue. Hester Brown, the proprietor, and Owen Monaghan, Daniel Reardon, and William Moran were arrested.

James Buckley, from New-York, registered in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, Friday evening. Saturday he did not make his appearance. The door of his room was broken in and he was found dead in bed. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Charles Thilbourne, residing on Jackson street, in Newark, Saturday morning attempted to assassinate Guide Witzel, residing on Magazine street. The two had formerly been in the employ of Charles W. Meyer, at No. 311 Ferry street. Some time ago Meyer discharged Thilbourne, who has since that time nursed his resentments. He has frequently threatened to kill Meyer, and conceiving that Witzel had prompted his discharge, has also uttered threats against him. On Saturday morning Witzel was on his way to work when Thilbourne met him. Exclaiming, "Now I've got you!" Thilbourne drew a knife and made a lunge at Witzel. Witzel raised his arm and broke the force of the blow, and escaped with a slight wound. Friends of Witzel seized the infuriated man and held him while Witzel made his escape. Complaint was made before Justice Paulin, and a warrant was issued for Thilbourne's arrest.

## *THE MITCHEL TESTIMONIAL.*

### ORATION AT THE HIPPODROME BY THOMAS CLARKE LUBY—THE EDIFICE ABOUT HALF FILLED—MR. CHARLES O'CONOR CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It had been announced that Thomas Clarke Luby would deliver an oration in the Hippodrome, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a memorial tribute to the memory of the late John Mitchel. At the appointed hour about 2,000 Irishmen assembled at the entrances to the building, and were soon afterward admitted, but, on taking their seats, were almost lost, making but a small show in a structure capable of accommodating an audience of about 20,000. This small attendance was accounted for by the fact that an opposition "Memorial" meeting is to be held at Demilt Hall on Wednesday night. In the meantime, a Committee of Arrangements, representing the Clan-na-Gael, Fenian Brotherhood, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, and several Father Mathew societies and independent Irish society organizations had been busily at work in the interior of the edifice, preparing for the meeting. A circular stand, which had been used by the volunteer choir at the Varley meetings, had been removed to the east end for the use of the speaker, and was ornamented with the American and Irish flags, and two others composed of green, white, and orange, emblematical of peace and union between the factions represented by the two colors. Two of the flags—one American and one Irish—were very beautiful, and were mounted on handsome staffs, at the north side of the stand. These flags, costing $500, were presented about two years ago by the St. Joseph's Society of this City to the Irish volunteers, Mr. John Mitchell making the presentation speech. All the flags and the stand were draped in mourning. Each member of the committee wore a badge composed of a strip of crape and a green, white, and orange ribbon. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band occupied a position at the eastern end of the building. One hundred policemen, selected from different precincts, were present under command of Capt Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. On the north side of the stand, just below the Irish volunteer flags, was the following verse, in white letters on a black ground:

"Oh, weep him not,
The free, the brave;
But weep, oh weep,
In anguish deep,
Each living shack'ed slave!"

At the east side of the stand, similarly arranged, were the following lines: "John Mitchel, Indomitable in Life, Glorious in Death." On and near the stand were the following gentlemen: Hon. William E. Robinson, ex-Commissioner John Mullally, Gen. Thomas F. Bourke, O'Donovan Rossa, John O'Mahony, Dr. T. P. Henderson, Fathers McNamara and P. O'Reilly Young, Alderman Call, Stephen J. Meaney, Charles Underwood O'Connell, P. J. Meehan, John O'Conor, James Fitzgerald, John Devoy, Harry S. Mullady, John Barry, Thomas Mooney, Daniel Laughlin, and Eugene Beebe. Mr. Charles O'Conor sat on a front seat in the auditorium nearly opposite the north side of the stand. It was nearly 3 o'clock before the exercises were begun, and by that time the auditorium was, at the utmost, not more than half filled, a few ladies being among the audience, and there were, perhaps, a thousand standing up in the circle.

The exercises were begun by the playing of Beethoven's dirge, "Rest Spirit, Rest." At the conclusion of the dirge, Gen. Bourke, who had been selected by the committee to preside, made a few remarks eulogistic of Mr. Luby, whom he characterized as an honest and sterling patriot, and a true, firm, and consistent sustainer of Mr. Mitchel's principles, and then introduced him to the audience.

Mr. Luby said it was a proud honor to be called upon to address such a magnificent audience in honor of such a truly great and honest man as John Mitchel; a man whose guiding stars were truth and duty; who never sought position, and who never shrank from assuming any responsibility which love of country and of his race entailed upon him. Not only were the public virtues of Mitchel of a character to be lauded, but his private life was a model of purity and affection. In his family and social relations he was kindly, amiable, and companionable to a degree, and his society was a pleasure worthy to be sought and cherished. As a speaker, he was a model of fervid eloquence; as an author and journalist, he was not surpassed in his particular lines of writing by any of his contemporaries. The speaker then gave an outline of Mitchel's life, referring briefly to the most prominent incidents in his career, and dwelling particularly upon his course in 1848 which resulted in his conviction of treason. In speaking of his death he said he had visited his native land for the first time in twenty-seven years since his exile, and died in the land he loved so well, surrounded by devoted friends, and was followed to his grave by men of all sects and opinions, who united in paying tribute to one whose highest aim was the unity and welfare of his fellow-countrymen.

After appropriate music by the band, Gen. Bourke announced that a committee, headed by Mr. Charles O'Conor, had volunteered to collect and receive subscriptions to form a testimonial to the widow and family of Mr. Mitchel. The meeting was then adjourned.

## *POST OFFICE CHANGES.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

*New-England.*—Offices Established—Central Madawaska, Aroostook County, Me., Randall M. Davis, Postmaster; West Kingston, Washington County, R. I., Jesse B. Watson, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John Hubbard, Emery's Mills, York County, Me.; W. R. Dyer, Knightsville, Cumberland County, Me.; George W. Haines, Maple Grove, Aroostook County, Me.; Sanders G. Spooner, Princeton, Washington County, Me.; Benjamin Barton, Union, Knox County, Me.; Charles G. McPheeters, West Great Works, Penobscot County, Me.; Dyer Leffingwell, Middletown, Rutland County, Vt.; L. M. Lewis, North Duxbury, Washington County, Vt.; L. J. Benjamin, South Woodbury, Washington County, Vt.; Levi B. Coe, West Granville, Hampden County, Mass.

*New-York.*—Office Discontinued—North-east Centre, Dutchess County. Name and Site Changed—Morsston, Sullivan County, to Morsston Depot, A. P. Dubois, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—William I. Wemple, Bethlehem Centre, Albany County; Henry Kaley, Dunnsville, Albany County; O. M. Newell, Hooper, Broome County; John Holmes, Newtonville, Albany County; William A. Rice, Smithville, Jeffersonville County; John H. Bennett, Stamford, Delaware County.

*New-Jersey.*—Office Established—Hillsborough, Somerset County, Joseph H. Van Cleef, Postmaster.

*Maryland.*—Postmasters Appointed—Joel Houston, Bentley Springs, Baltimore County; Charles C. Joliffe, Butler, Baltimore County; Edward Gover, Chaneyville, Calvert County; Joseph Hanna, Dayton, Howard County; Henry W. Jones, Sunderland ville, Calvert County.

*Pennsylvania.*—Office Established—Elk Horn, Allegheny County, J. Lewis Norfolk, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Abraham S. Mumper, Barre Forge, Huntington County; Thomas Praul, Churchville, Bucks County; John T. Akers, Franktown, Blair County; D. B. Taft, Gibson, Susquehanna County; Charles Fleming, Knobsville, Fulton County; George Stern, Locust Grove, Fulton County; Mrs. L. C. Hamilton, Milledgeville, Mercer County; Josiah C. Bower, Mulberry, York County; Clark M. Swayze, New-Columbus, Luzerne County; Mrs. B. F. Killam, Paupac, Pike County; J. B. Enders, Rebuck, Northumberland County; John Vorhees, Shingle-House, Potter County; Jacob K. Lowe, Smicksburg, Indiana County; James Harrison, Vernon, Wyoming County; R. R. Ashley, Wanamie, Luzerne County.

## *GROWING UP IN CHRIST.*

### SERMON BY REV. DR. WILD, OF THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN—THE FIRST SERVICE UNDER HIS PASTORATE.

Yesterday Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild preached his first sermon as Pastor of the Union Congregational Church, formerly known as the State Street Church in Brooklyn. The present church is composed of the congregations of the State Street Church and the Elm Place Church, which became united some months ago. Dr. Wild for the last three years has been the Pastor of the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church, and for nearly twenty years has been a preacher of the Methodist doctrines; the change on his part, therefore, was not merely a change of flocks, but a change of denominations as well. The platform was beautifully decorated for the occasion yesterday. At the right of the preacher was placed a beautiful bouquet, composed of roses, callas, japonicas, and other choice flowers, and at the rear and over his head was a splendid device, the groundwork being of delicate white flowers, surrounded by a border of white roses, and in the centre the word "Welcome" in letters formed of coronation pinks.

At the close of the regular morning services, Dr. Wild announced as his theme, "Growing up in Christ," his text being:

"But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into Him in all things, which is the head, even Christ."—Ephesians iv.: 15.

The doctrines of the Bible and the influences of Christianity, the speaker said, seem to be in harmony with man's best and real interests. It surely does not add to our dignity to account ourselves perishable as the beast. Faith, in the immortality of our being, lends a charm to life; it gives inspiration to thought, strength for labor, and gladness to experience. It is sweet to believe that the whole of this life is but preparatory to the solemn, yet joyous, realities of that which is to come; that it is but the beginning of a never-ending career, which is as sacred as it is enduring, as majestic as it is inviting, and as glorious as it is mysterious; and the gospel with its rich and ample provisions invites man on to a sublime and glorious future; for in spirit and intent the gospel is well suited to develop the latent forces of the soul, and strengthen every faculty of the human mind. The Sacred Scriptures speak not to us of that which is fanciful, fashionable, or false, but of those things which are real, truthful, and lasting as God Himself. They open not alone the door of time, pledge not only the few fleeting years of this earth life but they introduce us to a nobler life and an eternal day, in which the soul may continue to unfold its exhaustless powers, passing on eternally from system to system, from cycle to cycle, in the noon-tide splendor of a never-failing day. They tell us of a day without night, a life without death, joy without sorrow, and a kingdom without an end. Who among us can believe in the scriptural destiny of man, the immortality of his own being, and not be moved to solemn and careful thought? It is very necessary and important that we have correct and distinct views of life, its purposes, duration, and realities, for man is imperial and great if time perpetual be his legal and natural heritage. It is impossible to conceive of any influence so salutary as that which comes from a firm persuasion in the doctrine of immortality. With such a faith, friendship is doubly dear; and the reason for being good, getting good, and doing good, precious beyond estimate; with such a faith, labor becomes a privilege, sacrifice a pleasure, and death a mere shadowy change. Each stage or period of life feels the influence and generous attraction of that which is before. The youth longs for manhood, manhood in time for quiet, and old age longs for heaven and eternal life. The doctrine of the text is individual and collective growth in Christ; to be always approaching nearer and nearer to God—to become more and more like Him—to be complete and completing forever. This doctrine is beautifully compared to the opening day and the path of the sun, which does not leap from the thick darkness of the morning to the zenith of its glory, but "shineth more and more to the perfect day;" and the setting sun beautifully typifies the Christian's death, with its golden sheen thrown back upon the thickening night, gilding the gloomy clouds of evening. But the sun has a boundless and ever-inviting day before it, and as the night of time closes in upon the Christian, the day of eternity dawns bright and beautiful before him. Christians grow up in Christ as children grow up in their parents. Christ looks upon us with loving approval when we grow up in Jesus, our living head—reflecting His image, possessing His spirit, and imitating His life and works. Real and permanent growth is preceded by, and always implies a formation work, the conception of the truth and planting of it in the mind, just as we must plant the wheat ere we can hope for a harvest; The text implies individual growth; that we must perfect the unit, just as we perfect each note of the organ; and then, when we come to blend them all together, if they are attuned to Christ as the key-note, we shall have harmony of action and work—Pastor and people being in unison, and working in unison, and then will the result be glorious. We must "speak the truth in love." Truth sanctioned by love is all-powerful, just as a good dinner, properly served, is more enjoyable than if improperly served, or a drink of water tastes better from a glass tumbler than from a wooden bowl. Truth will impart sincerity, and that will impress others. Christ is the head—the true head. We can accept no other, King nor Pope. The grand design of the Gospel is through its agencies to produce the perfect man—to find the human maximum.

The Doctor closed his discourse with an invocation of the Divine blessing upon them all—Pastor and people—in their new relation, and that it might result to the glory of God and the good of souls, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

It may be proper to state in this connection that the United congregation will take possession of the Elm Place Church on the first Sunday in May, and that the formal installation of their new Pastor will follow shortly after.

## *THE LATE COMMANDER FITCH.*

In an extended account of the late Commander Leroy Fitch, of the United States Navy, who died at Logansport, Ind., on Wednesday, 14th inst., the Logansport *Star* has this: "It may be remembered that in 1863 the rebel Gen. Morgan made a raid into Indiana and Ohio, at which time efforts, which were finally successful, were made to capture him. That this result was largely due to the energy and judgment of Commander Fitch is known to many here, and will appear from these reports. The subject of this sketch was in command of Division No. 10 of the Mississippi flotilla, a position which he had held for some time, and in many trying circumstances. His efforts were then directed to the aid of our army to prevent the crossing of the Ohio River by the forces of Gen. Morgan. That he did his duty well, and that the army appreciated the aid of the navy in this affair appears from an official letter from Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, in which he speaks of the services of Lieut. Commander Fitch, in charge of the gunboats, as 'worthy of highest praise.' And Major Gen. A. E. Burnside bears testimony to the efficient services performed by the gun-boats under command of Lieut. Commander Leroy Fitch. He says also, 'too much praise cannot be awarded to the navy department at this place for the promptness and energy manifested in this movement.' These letters, together with others equally commendatory, communicated to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, called from him an autographic letter, which should ever be highly prized by the friends of the deceased, bearing witness, as it does, so strongly to the esteem in which the services of Commander Fitch were held by the Navy Department, coming from its head. The Secretary says: 'In affording convoy on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, in pursuing and dispersing guerrilla bands infesting the banks of these streams, in your timely and important assistance to the garrison at Fort Donelson, you have acted with promptness and reflected credit on the naval service. Your recent pursuit of the flying guerrilla, Morgan, following him upward of 500 miles, intercepting him and frustrating him in attempts to recross the Ohio River, capturing his train, a portion of his guns, and routing his band, all of which materially crippled his strength and led to his final capture, gives additional evidence of your zeal and ability, and reflects additional credit on the service and yourself.'"

## *A FATAL SHAKING.*

A strange and unexpected effect resulted from frightening a boy in St. Louis Wednesday. William Murphy, a boy nine years of age, attending the Humboldt school, on Tuesday last left school at noon, apparently in as good health as ever. Skirmishing with other boys along the road home, he finally struck one of his playmates. Immediately thereupon a teamster named John Meyer caught him by the arms and gave him a good shaking. The boy appears to have been so thoroughly frightened that he became sick and commenced vomiting. He was taken home, but failed to recover, and died Wednesday morning. Meyer, who is a married man about forty years of age, was taken into custody.

## *THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.*

The steam-ship Republic, which left Liverpool on April 8 and Queenstown on April 9, reached this port yesterday. The Management of the White Star Line is once more entitled to our thanks for liberal supplies of late foreign newspapers.

# REV. J. M. PULLMAN'S CHURCH

## CONGREGATION OF THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

### HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1852—ITS EARLY PASTORS AND THEIR WORK—GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY—THE NEW CHURCH NEAR THE PARK—DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The growth of Universalism in this City, while limited, has been steady and permanent. It has not expanded as rapidly as some of the denominations, nor has it lost as much ground as others. In the earlier part of the century one of the leading charges brought against the movement was that it depended upon constant agitation and was the work of men who were themselves agitators of the most mischievous kind. In the eyes of the piously orthodox every jot and tittle of the sixteenth century belief must be maintained intact, and to rob the future state of any of its terrors was esteemed a moral crime. The theology of Jonathan Edwards was still in the ascendant, and his distorted idea of a vengeful and exterminating Deity was accepted more or less by good men of all orthodox persuasions. Universalism was one of the first organized attempts to purge religion of this all pervading gloom, and although in many particulars its disciples still differ from the majority of the Protestant Churches, there can be little doubt that the latter have materially modified several of their tenets which were formerly deemed unalterable.

The planting of the first Universalist society in this City, and the struggles of its founders, have already been detailed in the historical sketch of Dr. Chapin's Church, published in THE TIMES of last June. Next to the First Society, the Sixth has of late years been most prominent in this vicinity, a fact which has been largely due to the energy and perseverance of its present Pastor. Its first formal organization was effected on the 28th of July, 1851, at or about which time the Sunday-school was also established. For the first year or two services were held in the hall at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The first Pastor of the church was Rev. Nelson Snell, who was called to the pulpit in February, 1852. His task, like that of all missionary Pastors, was a laborious one, and contained more of hard work than of preferment. Under his superintendence a considerable congregation was gathered, and in May, 1854, when he closed his connection with the parish, its condition had been raised from that of a mission station to the dignity of an independent church. Rev. Asher Moore was the second minister. He was invited to the charge soon after the departure of his predecessor, and continued in office until July, 1857. An interval of nearly a year followed during which the society was served by various ministers. At length, in July, 1858, Rev. J. H. Shephard succeeded to the pastorate. He resigned at the close of his first year's ministry, leaving the pastoral office to be assumed by Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., who entered upon the discharge of his duties in October, 1859. In the year following the congregation had increased to such an extent that more ample accommodations became necessary. Accordingly, in May, 1860, the Trustees purchased a larger church in Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This was occupied until March, 1866, when the society decided to sell it and remove to the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. For nearly a year services were conducted in this temporary place of worship. In October, 1867, Rev. Dr. Brooks tendered his resignation, which was accepted. His pastorate extended over eight years, and was of material benefit to the church. A few months previous to his departure the society purchased the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, in Thirty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, for $34,000. This edifice was occupied by them for upward of four years. In March of 1868 the present Pastor was called to the charge. Soon after his arrival the project for the erection of a new church edifice further up town, near the Park, was broached. The corner-stone was laid in 1872, and less than a year ago the completed edifice was dedicated. By general consent the new building was named the Church of Our Saviour. It is built on the highest part of Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a short distance from the Eighth avenue entrance to the Park. The general design is Romanesque, the walls being constructed of Philadelphia pressed brick, with trimmings of Belleville stone. In the main audience room, which is arranged in the form of a semi-circle, are seats for 1,600 persons. The pulpit consists of a slight platform, jutting far out into the rows of seats, and bringing every one within easy hearing distance of the preacher. Three sides of the church are occupied by the lobbies, an arrangement by which a large amount of space is economized for seating purposes. The church parlors and Sunday-school rooms are situated in the front of the building over the main entrance, and are fitted up in the most elaborate manner. Altogether the edifice is an admirable exponent of its style of architecture, thoroughly constructed and equipped in every way. Its total cost, including land was $145,000. The Building Committee were Messrs. William A. Miles, John Russell, T. J. Coleman, and the Pastor. Messrs. Barton & Treadwell, of Chicago, were the architects. The furniture is the work of Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, the decorations are by Messrs. Moran & Goff, and the organ by H. J. Roosevelt.

The following are officers of the society for the present year:

*Pastor*—Rev. J. M. Pullman.

*Trustees*—Thomas J. Coleman, President; William A. Miles, Secretary; George H. Robinson, John Russell, W. Hopkins, William Lindsay, E. J. Birmingham, C. G. Lippincott, John Russell, James McKune.

### REV. JAMES M. PULLMAN.

Rev. James M. Pullman was born in Chautauqua County, in this State, in 1836, and was educated at the Divinity School of St. Lawrence University, from which he graduated in 1861. In the same year he accepted a call to the First Universalist Church of Troy, where he was ordained and installed in the pastorate. This was in May, 1862. For six years he continued to labor in this field with satisfaction to himself and people. In March, 1868, he was summoned to New-York by the congregation of the Church of Our Saviour, and in the following month was installed in his present pastorate. He is a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and has been President of the Alumni Association of the same from the date of its formation. In 1869 he was chosen Secretary of the Universalist General Convention of the United States. He has also been Chairman of the State Board of Publication, and is one of the publishers of the *Christian Leader*. In the following year he organized the Young Men's Universalist Association of the City of New-York, and was its first President. For a number of years he has been an active member of the New-York City Mission, as well as of several other religious and charitable associations. Mr. Pullman is a ready speaker, a clear and strong thinker, and as a preacher impressive, without being sensational. He already enjoys a well-earned reputation—one which years, to all appearances, will only serve to strengthen.

### SERMON BY REV. JAMES M. PULLMAN.

Mr. Pullman delivered the following sermon yesterday morning. He took as his text:

> For thou desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it; thou delightest not in burnt offering.
>
> The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God thou wilt not despise.

Psalm li., 16, 17, coupling it with the following passage from Isaiah i., 13, 14, 16, 17:

> Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with, it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.
>
> Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth; they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them.
>
> Wash ye, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil.
>
> Learn to do well.

It may not be an unfit question for me to put at the outset of this discourse—"What are you expecting of your religion?" It would be the first question put by a stranger to whom our manner of assembling was unknown. If he should come into this place this morning, he would ask "Why have these people come together? What do they mean by it? What do they expect to get by it?" And the answer that you shall be able to make in your hearts and consciences to this question will be the test of the reality of your religious life and purpose, and I have asked it in order to bring before your eyes clearly the fact that all forms of religion, all varieties of creeds may be held by men in one of two ways—either conventionally held or really held, and that the manner in which any form of religion is held decides whether it is going to be a benefit or not. I am going to ask your attention to the difference between a conventional religion and a real religion, and in order that we may come at it so as to make it a personal matter. I ask you to consider who we are, where we are, and what we are. The human race comes on this stage of being out of darkness, and it passes off this stage of being into darkness, and, although the race has existed upon this earth for six or eight thousand years, or possibly more, being born every day, and dying every day, there has come, if I make one significant exception, from that beyond, from behind that vail of mystery and darkness into which we all go, no voice to tell us what is there, no returning soul to describe what it has seen in that hereafter. And thus we are to consider ourselves, for the purpose of this illustration, as being placed in a little open space between two impenetrable walls of darkness. But that is not a description of our whole condition, because the question comes up, "If this is where we are, with certain death before us, with an inscrutable mystery in front of us, and an inscrutable mystery behind us out of which we emerged, what are we who are born into these conditions, and what furnishing have we for this kind of an existence?" We have in the first place, the power of loving, and in the second place the power of thinking, and in the third place the power of discriminating some things as right and some things as wrong; and this is our furnishing for this kind of a life, and by the aid of those powers mankind for these 6,000 years has persisted in believing that which was not demonstrable, has persisted in hoping for that which could not be proven, has persisted in expecting that which was not promised. By a strange, by a most wonderful infatuation, so to say, men in all ages and in all grades of life, and in all varieties of development, have believed that this life was not all, that it was only a beginning, that there was something yet to be revealed, that there was a power which placed them here, that they did not come by chance, that they were here in pursuance of a purpose to be revealed hereafter. Men have believed that, I say, outside of any revelation and away from any special effort in that direction, by virtue of the powers with which they were furnished in the start. They have held these beliefs in rude forms, in idolatrous forms, in crude and gross forms, but they have held substantially these beliefs in spite of everything that seemed to make against them; in spite of the fact that we go down to death and darkness; in spite of the fact that the whole race of man, as its generations have moved across this sphere have held out trembling, beseeching, piteous hands toward Heaven for some answer to their question, and have got none. Oh, there is no spectacle so infinitely pathetic and touching as the patience of humanity in the midst of this mystery of life!

Now, this, then, would be a description of the condition into which every one of us is born into this world, were it not for tradition. But we are born to an inheritance beside this. No child comes into the world to-day that is not instructed sooner or later, and with greater or less degree of care, in some theory of this being that has been evolved in the brain or in the heart of his ancestry. We are taught something which is a tradition. Some are trained in the mere outlines of a tradition of the existence of a God—that which our parents have held, and that their parents held before them, and that has been the common belief of the world through all these generations. Some of us are trained into special forms of faith and creed, and therefore we get a bias in the very start. This is our inheritance from the ages past, and we hold those beliefs, every one of us, while we are young, on the traditional ground. They are traditions, and if we continue to hold those beliefs, whatever they are—if we are born and trained Catholics, if we are born and trained Protestants, whatever our birth and training, and our original bias may be—so long as we hold the beliefs thus received by us, thus inherited by us, in their traditional, conventional form, so long they are in danger of doing us more harm than good. There must come a time in the history of every mind, in the history of every heart, when those traditional beliefs, those inherited creeds, are brought up for review, either to be reaffirmed or to be discarded or to be modified, so that the traditional belief can become a personal belief, for no mere traditional belief has ever yet, in all the history of the world, saved a human soul. Nor can it ever save a human soul. The witness of that is in this text: "Your new moons and your Sabbaths, your vain oblations, your incense, are an abomination to Me;" "Your solemn meetings your appointed feasts," all these things, as conventional things, as formal, traditional things—"are an abomination unto Me," saith the Lord. "Wash ye, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings; cease to do evil; learn to do well."

My subject, therefore, being Conventionalism in Religion, I want to call your attention to some of the injurious effects of conventionalism everywhere. Conventionalism represents that tendency of man to adopt and uphold that which is established when he comes on to the stage of being, because it is established, and the opposite of that is individualism, or that tendency of man, by virtue of his own force of character, to adopt original things and to pass all conventional and traditional things through the alembic of his own thought, in order to verify it or discard it. The true antithesis of conventionalism, therefore, is individualism, and to bring this matter to the most practical point I desire to have it touch, I want to show that it is impossible for any soul to be lifted up out of its animalism, or to soar beyond the confines of its animal life, without the working in it of that individualism. Men are not going to be saved, Christian brethren, by the churchful, not by the regiment, not in squads, but as individuals, and only so; and therefore it is a subject of regret that conventionalism should satisfy so many souls, and lead them to rest easy in this or that inherited or traditional belief, without themselves examining their traditions, without passing it through the alembic of their own thought, without making it personal to themselves, as can alone be done by making it individual to themselves. Men will not be saved because they belonged to the Roman Church nor because they have belonged to any branch of the Protestant Church. Men are not saved on any such arbitrary ground, nor on any such conventional grounds, but it is only as the individual heart, with its own individual peculiarities, which constitute its essential personality, receives the truth, and is made warm and living by it in itself, that any process of salvation, as set forth in the Scriptures, can begin or be carried on. Now, Isaiah found himself among a conventional community. They were holding the law of Moses, which, when it was first uttered, had a potency and power of its own, when it issued from amid the thunders of Sinai, when it came engraven on the solid tables of stone, and was surrounded in the minds and conceptions of those who received it with such circumstances of awe and mystery as made it impressive, as though they were beholding the very word of the Almighty Himself. Then it was a power; then it was a potency; then men did obey it and were saved by it. But in the course of revolving years, and through the succession of Jewish generations, it became held in a conventional manner merely. Men commented upon it; men began to find expedients by which to avoid its sharp and decisive issues; men began to find out alternatives. And so, in Isaiah's day, he found the great Jewish Church and hierarchy with a splendid order, with a magnificent temple, with a revered and selected priesthood, with the ceremonies that belong to that kind of a church, the altar smoking with sacrifices, and all the display and paraphernalia of a great, organized, hierarchical church. And with the power given him, as it has been given to every prophet in every age, to see through all shams, to cut away everything that stood between him and the light of Divine truth, he began his attack upon that. He did not say "This is all false; this is all vain;" but he said: "You are holding these things in a conventional manner; you are performing these rites and ceremonies that once had a meaning and significance, that once could affect your hearts and consciences, but which can do so no more, and therefore they are misleading you; therefore they are an abomination in the sight of Almighty God. You are forgetting the real things; you are suffering your minds and thoughts to be drawn aside by this splendid ritual from the grand fact that the only thing a human being can do in this or any other world is to obey the word of God to the very letter. Put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes, saith the Lord." And when Jesus Christ came he came to a like condition of things, and there is not anything more wonderful in all the Gospels than that which I should call, in any other being, the moral courage which enabled him to stand by in the presence of that splendid established Church, with the traditions of a thousand years, combining all the wealth, the respectability, the learning, and the potency of that nation, and in his own strength, as it looked at the outset, and as it looked to those who stood around—in the strength of his own heart and his own right arm—flaming his defiance against the massive walls of that old superstition which had been true, but which had become merely conventional and traditional, and had, therefore, become false. "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men, and will neither go in yourselves nor suffer them that would to go in. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye are like whited sepulchres which outwardly appear unto men fair, but are within full of all corruption and uncleanness. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye pay tithes of anise and cummin and have neglected the weightier matters of the law, justice, and judgment. These ought ye to have done and not left the other undone." So that, wherever any being in the history of the world has spoken a word that has touched and thrilled the hearts of men, it has been a word that has derived its force and setting off from contrast to conventionalism—going back to something real, something eternal. So Luther came, and those who are thinking that it would be a good thing if all religions used the same form—and there are many in these later days—those who seem to think it a pity that there should be divisions in the Church, and that there should be so many different methods of worshiping God and of seeking salvation, and who think it would be a grand day, almost a millennial day, when men of every kind should worship God after the same fashion exactly—if those who cherish that which is a delusion simply of the æsthetic faculty, and not a conception or a deliverance of the moral faculty, of man—if they would look at the condition of the Christian Church a hundred years before Luther's time, they would see to what such uniformity inevitably tends. There never was a time in the history of the Christian Church when there was such uniformity of services, when there was such conventionality of worship, when there was so little to disturb the outward peace, and when there was so much corruption and rottenness in the heart of the Church. That conformity was the conformity of spiritual death; there was not individualism enough; there was not personal sense enough of the reality of any of these truths to lead any one to question the advantages of conformity, or to make any effort or struggle for ridding of it. And then Luther came and spoke his word, and it was a word wonderfully like that of Isaiah and of Christ. It was in substance "these things are vain." Tetzel was peddling his indulgences through all that German region. Luther said, "these things are blank checks; they will never be redeemed; these promises of salvation, or rather these promises of the avoidance of the penalty due to transgression, are forgeries; the bank of heaven will throw out every one," and from that he proceeded to review that whole system, just as Isaiah did, just as Jesus did, in that one respect, that the conventional way in which truths that had formerly been living and potent, were held, had destroyed their true character and made them, though true in form, yet in fact, false, and so leading souls down to destruction instead of leading them upward to light, and truth, and hope. He said, therefore, "Lay these aside and come back to faith; you must get a connection between your soul and God; you alone and Him alone, or else there can be no life in you."

Conventionalism works in the same way in social affairs. To-morrow we shall celebrate the anniversary of Lexington and Concord, which was itself a sign and symptom of a great change being wrought in a people, and of the breaking up of a conventional order. When Gen. Gage sailed away from Boston he took with him 1,200 loyalists. They represented all that was left, probably, in the City of Boston of the conventional class who believed in maintaining the things that were established—the authority of George, the right of Parliament to tax without representation. Those things were established, and there was a certain class, as there always is, who knew no higher way of holding things than that because things were established, therefore they should remain established; and, on the other hand, there were those men all over the land who had held faith fully to that conventionalism as long as long as it represented a real fact, but who had individualism enough in them to release themselves from its thralldom when they saw its wrong and its iniquity. And so in social matters we see that the grand uprising that swept all over these colonies then was met on every hand, just as any attempted reform in religion or in social or political affairs is met to-day and every day, by the conventional class. "It is in vain"—the first thing they say is, "it is in vain that you attempt this. A power like England will crush you feeble colonists; and then it is wrong, for they have their authority established by prescriptive right; they have a right to govern us, and it is wrong, therefore, to rebel against them"—just as men are saying all round us all the while, "Whoever departs from the standards of the Church, whoever ventures to exercise his individualism in matters of faith, is laying himself liable to a great risk; he is putting himself without the pale of human charity; he is becoming obnoxious to the laws that govern communities." I do not suppose that is said in words, but in every other form in which such an idea can be expressed, I find it expressed. The war of all real ideas, of all living forces, is a war against simple conventionalism. I find the difficulty to be, not to interpret these Scriptures according to their real meaning, but to strip from them a false interpretation that has the sanction of ages and the safe stamp of custom upon it. I find the difficulty to be, not to help men to see Almighty God as a perfect being, but to get rid and to drive out from men's minds the conception of a God, who is a being like themselves, only bigger, with the same passions that they have, with the same tendencies that they have of vengeance, and hatred, and wrath. These are the difficulties. They are conventional difficulties, and I see men in all churches holding the doctrine of this or that church in which they have been trained in this conventional fashion, and preferring to remain here or there, simply because they find themselves there, when for their soul's truth, for their soul's salvation, they have no business there, and they must remove from thence before their hearts or consciences can be touched with the living word. I do not say that it is necessary for men, in order to get salvation as I understand salvation, in order to get the spiritual faculties of man to leave the lower, in order to get the vision and sight of God, and in order to feel the splendor of the love of God—I do not say that it is necessary for men to get a realization of such things, to hold this or that dogma, but I do say that in order to reach any saving realization of such things, it is necessary that they shall be awakened from the conventional manner in which they hold them, and to hold them really. So that this is inevitable for every one of us, in the progress of our souls—that a time should come, unless we desire and mean to stagnate all our days in a traditional and conventional faith, when we should think for ourselves, when we should discharge from our minds the merely traditional, and for ourselves examine and throw our minds open to the light and let it come from whatever quarter it can come—this is necessary in order to get the change from conventionalism to reality. And that is what we need; that is what we have got to have. Now then, here are churches holding the apostolic succession as an idea that vindicates their right to be the true church. Well, certainly, I do not propose to enter this morning, or on any other morning, into a consideration of the question whether there exists to-day an order of priests "who have had laid upon their heads in ordination the hands of priests who have had laid on their heads in ordination," and so on back to the time of Peter or Paul or Christ. That is simply a matter of historical criticism. But I say this, that whenever any church puts forth as the evidence of its authority the idea of an apostolic succession, that church has got to be conventional, and is near its spiritual death. There is no question about that, whatever may be the result of an investigation as to the historical fact, for the test of an apostolical succession is not in the church ceremony; is not in this or that form of ritual, but it is in the spirit of the Apostles; and you do not hear any church begin to trace its claims back to a historical succession until it has begun to lose the real spiritual succession. Men, when priests or prophets or ministers vindicate their claim to apostleship by showing the apostolic spirit, do not ask to see the parchments which show that they are rightly descended and come from the fountain head, because that is manifest in all they say or do. It is only when the real spirit of apostleship is dying out and the Church is becoming simply conventional, and when the Church is simply holding itself up by written charters of its right to be, that we have such questions started at all. Then there are churches holding themselves up by the idea of asceticism, by an idea that if man would do what he ought to do, he would isolate himself from humanity, and go away in a desert and get up on a pillar and spend his life in the mortification of the flesh, in order that the spirit may be saved; and in our days this idea has taken the form of pilgrimages, or whatever else may strike the fancy of a modern generation. Now all these things are to be taken as signs and tokens of the dominance of the conventional form and idea, and of the absence so far of the reality of religion. And so in the matter of priestly functions. The Jewish Church, in the time of Isaiah—the Jewish priesthood in that time had arrogated to themselves this function. They said to the people, "We are the channel by which God communicates with you; we can give or we can withhold; the Lord has made us the instruments, the official instruments, of His grace, or of His condemnation; therefore we are priests before the Lord, and it is in our power to give His grace to you or to withhold His grace from you." The antetype of the Jewish Church in these days will readily occur to your minds. I say of these, as I say of all the others, and on the same principle that you never see any church or priesthood arrogating to itself that priestly function, pretending to hold in the feeble and oftentimes unworthy hands of priests that are made of men as fallible as you or me—pretending that to such hands have been committed the keys of heaven and the keys of hell, until the time when the real living spirit of a priest, when the ministerial grace, and power, and fire has gone. Only then do we see these doctrines presented in their official, conventional form.

I do not propose to sum up in the gross the value of any religion, doctrine, creed, or church idea, held in this conventional way. I only want to impress upon you this one potent and wonderful fact, that you are gifted with certain tendencies and powers of your nature, which are your inheritance, and which I can find no better word to describe than individualism, in such a way that not in ten millions of ages of simple conventional conformity to this or that creed or ritual could you get the Gospel salvation. Let me repeat, however, that I do not say it is necessary for you to change your church, nor to change your creed. I say only it is necessary for you if you are holding that traditionally, if you are following this church or service conventionally, it is necessary that by the operation of your mind and soul, you should change and transmute that into reality and into a verity, or else, while you are moving on in the pleasant exercise of this or that religious form and function, you may be moving on, blind and darkened, not toward light, but toward darkness; not toward salvation, but toward its opposite. For I am sure I do not strain the truth beyond its natural and profitable significance, when I say that there are many to-day who are rigid in their attendance upon their chosen church, and who are strict in the performance of the ritual and function of that church as they understand it, and who give liberally to the charities and to the support of that church, and who think that by the virtue of these official and conventional acts they are partaking of the living spirit of the Lord in some fashion. There are men being so deceived by these things as that they will certainly wake up some day and find that they were deceived, that the spirit within them that is going to make their salvation has not even been touched or aroused, and that the other functions of right living have not been conveyed to them by the church of their choice and of their election.

We thought before the war that this was a great country, and that we could hold certain conventional ideas about the rights of man, in their abstract form, and we did hold them so. We at the North and they at the South—we had both declared in our charter of liberties, in the Declaration of Independence, that men were created equal, and we held abstractly the doctrine of equal rights for all, but we held it traditionally and conventionally, and it did not occur to us until after long years had passed that we were ourselves trampling on that charter of rights, and that we were ourselves being deluded when we talked of liberty and freedom as being a part of our inheritance. Conventionally, we held the true idea. But what was the result of holding it conventionally? What was the necessity that it laid upon us, and what did it cost us to get that conventional idea transmuted into a reality? Let the records of our war answer; let the blood that was shed cry aloud in your ears to let us see the danger of holding anything in a merely conventional way. How many hundreds of thousands of lives did it cost us to get that traditional idea of liberty transmuted into a reality, so that we could see it, feel it, understand it, and be moved by it. Take this as an illustration of the danger of holding even the highest and holiest truth in a conventional way simply, and understand when Isaiah proclaimed the word which I have taken as my text, he did it, teaching an actual issue. If you are suffering yourselves to be in any fashion deluded by the thought that it is in the power of any human being like yourself, no matter whether he be called priest or not—no matter whether he belong to that church which traces its history of apostolical succession or not—no matter what the function he assumes, or arrogates may be, if you are deluding yourself with the idea that vicariously and through him you can get that which can alone come from contact of your own awakened soul and conscience with the author and issuer of all things, you are in danger. You are in danger, I say. The utmost that a man can do, no matter what robe he wears, no matter what church he serves, is to help you, yourself, lay bare your mind and conscience before the Ruler and God of us all. And more and worse than this, if you are being deceived by any thought that, by perfunctory service, that by the doing of official deeds or acts, you are making it all right with that God who lies and reaches above all churches—if you think that there is any compromise that He will accept in lieu of your obedience to His commands, you are being fatally deceived and misled. "Wash ye, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before His eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well." That is the simple truth that needs impressing upon this age, and in which is the cure for this immorality that rages and riots around us, and that finds aid to its existence in all churches and creeds that are being held and carried on in the conventional and not in the real way.

Finally, look at the Lord Christ. He made it the point of his Sonship of God that He was obedient even unto death, and when I look upon that life as it seems by the Scripture it ought alone to be looked upon as a manifestation of the character of the God who made Him—as great a manifestation and as perfect a manifestation of God's character as can be given under human limitations—then I understand that beside and beyond the motive of obedience there is the greater and larger, deeper and diviner motive of love. For if God made this perfect law to which he demands our implicit conformity for our good; if it is not merely the arbitrary decree of a Governor, who makes laws because he has the power; but if it is the best absolutely for us that we should conform, then I see why it is wise in Him to hedge our road all about with these painful and bitter things, that show us that this is for our good; that this is the best, absolutely the best. Then I understand why it is wrong for me to pray that God will withdraw his punishing hand, because if he should and let me dwell in evil, without feeling the retributive stings of it, then he would not be good, but he would be suffering me, weak, wicked, ignorant as I am, to go my own way to destruction, just as a parent would be unloving who should suffer a child to take its own course unchecked in life, without showing it good, and without showing it the terror of retribution or the constraint of love. But, finally, when I see among these iron laws, which demand conformity, and will take nothing else, that among all the great machinery that reveals itself as a part of the machinery among which I move and live, and shall move and live after this life, and beyond this sphere of time—when I see that the whole of it is revealed in the face of the Lord Jesus as an issue, not of indifference and hatred, but as the issue of a perfect love, then I am reconciled to this seemingly hard, seemingly inexplicable, seemingly mysterious existence. For no man can go on the way of life under the spur of duty simply all the time; no man can try to repress the tendencies of his lower nature without cultivating the tendencies of his higher life. But let him get out of conventionalism into reality. When he loves his mother, when he loves with reverence his father, when he clasps the child of his affections in his arms, when he looks upon the face of his beloved and feels all that is best within him stirring with the holier impulses of being that belong to and circulate in his spiritual and upper nature, then let him give way to the sway and tendency of such Divine passions as that, and feel that what he feels is but a feeble reflection of the feeling in the bosom of God for him, and then he can do anything. Under the power of inspiration of a true love, impossibilities that rise like mountains melt down before him. With love to inspire us—that kind of love—all things become possible, and with our faith realized, that love comes, and amid all the darkness and perplexity of our life, in the midst of hard ways, where we are weary and troubled of heart, in the midst of the mystery that gathers over us as we gain the further shore of our journey here, in all these things there is something ready for us, if we will take it, to lift us above, to make us triumph, and to carry us onward and upward to the throne and power of God.

## *THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.*

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES—THE MEASURE GENERALLY DENOUNCED—THE OVERCROWDING OF THE CITY PRISONS.

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the Board of Police Justices on Saturday in regard to the reorganization of the Court of Special Sessions, as proposed in the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fox, give a fair estimate of how the movement is regarded by the majority of the Police Justices. They unite in denouncing the measure on the grounds that it is absolutely unnecessary, and that it will entail a needless expense of from $25,000 to $30,000 upon the City. They say they were never consulted in the matter, and were never given an opportunity to examine the bill, and that its passage by the Legislature was a complete surprise to them, and that the statement made in Albany that they approved it was utterly unauthorized. The allegation that the overcrowding of the Tombs is attributable to any delay in the dispatch of business in the Special Sessions, they say is utterly untrue and without foundation. In proof of this they refer to their last annual report, by which it may be seen that over 4,000 cases were disposed of during the year, and only some thirty-eight or thirty-nine left over, which was not through any delay on the part of the Justices of the court, but by reason of the unavoidable postponements necessary for the proper disposition of the cases, in many instances at the request of the counsel of the defendants. The Justices had always made it a rule to sit every day, whenever the number of cases on the calendar demanded their attendance, and there never were any cases left over at the end of the month. When a prisoner could not give bail he was always tried the next day, and every effort was made to prevent overcrowding the City Prison. They deny that the overcrowding in the Tombs is due in any way to the action of the Court of Special Sessions, because prisoners to be tried before that court are never kept there for any length of time. The true cause, they say, lies in the fact that there are so many there awaiting trial in the Court of General Sessions. In the Court of Special Sessions a prisoner had the right to elect to be tried by a jury, and in that case he was sent to the Tombs to await his trial at the General Sessions. Owing to the vast amount of business before the latter, it was but natural that there should be delays. In recognition of that fact the Justices, in their last annual report, had recommended the organization of another Court of General Sessions for this very reason, and because they recognized the necessity for the adoption of some means for the more prompt dispatch of the criminal business coming before the city courts.

The complaint that the Police Justices are overworked they say is new to them, as they never heard of it until the introduction of Senator's Fox's bill.

They admit that their duties are onerous, and that there is a considerable amount of labor attached to the position, but they are well paid, and do not think that they have a right to ask to be relieved from doing the work that properly belongs to their office, and which they undertook to do when they accepted their positions. It had also been argued, in support of the new measure, that it was a hardship on the prisoners that they were liable to be tried before the very Magistrate who had committed them in the first instance, as he might be prejudiced against them, as in the case of persons who were brought before them in the Police Courts, in a state of violent excitement or intoxicated, and who might use intemperate language or abuse the Magistrate. This they say is sheer nonsense, for a Police Magistrate in a very short time becomes so accustomed to have the most outrageous and vile terms applied to him by intoxicated persons that he does not take the slightest notice of it, and accepts it as a matter of course. All that is done in such cases is to treat the prisoner as any other demented person would be treated under the circumstances. He is first told by the Court to be more quiet, and that failing, he is locked up until he becomes sober, or is sufficiently collected to understand the nature of his situation, and to comport himself with becoming propriety. In some cases there is a provision of the statute which requires that the action of the Justice must be reviewed by his associates, but this does not include such as have been indicated. It would be a mean and unworthy act, they say, to take advantage of their official position to punish a prisoner for what he said when under the influence of liquor, or for the idle threats or ravings indulged in while in the heat of passion.

They say that it is their opinion that the whole thing is nothing but a job to create offices to give away for party purposes, without any regard for the wants of the City or the necessity for a reform in the court in question. They look upon it as a useless and additional expense, and as a wanton attempt to make the City pay money for the benefit of political adventurers who must be provided for by the party, no matter at whose expense.

## *CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST AN EMPLOYER.*

Gustavus Jarezki, a very respectable-looking, well-dressed man, with Dundreary whiskers, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Smith, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing two negotiable promissory notes, one drawn for $4,000, and the other for $200, from Henry Goldstein, superintendent of the firm's business. Goldstein's affidavit was to the effect that the notes were his personal property; that he deposited them for safe-keeping in a safe of which he had sole charge, and that Jarezki, by a false key or some other improper means, opened the safe and stole the notes, using the one for $200 in his business. The accused, who lives at No. 139 East Fifty-ninth street, and deals in shirts at No. 12 Lispenard street, gave $3,000 bail for an examination, Heyman Israel, of No. 155 East Sixty-first street, becoming his surety.

## *NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—A RECEIVER APPOINTED.*

On Friday afternoon last Judge Shipman, in the United States District Court in this City, appointed George W. Cass Receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This action was in harmony with the views of the Bondholders' Committee, which was appointed at the meeting of the bondholders held on the 18th of March last, and was acquiesced in by the Northern Pacific Board of Directors. All the parties felt that it would facilitate the speedy adjustment of the Railroad Company's affairs, and clear the way to a resumption of construction, and the completion of the road.

## *A FORMIDABLE WEAPON.*

Officer McClellan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested William O'Hara on Sunday night for being drunk and disorderly, and found in his pocket a pair of lead knuckles weighing about two pounds, being a thick plate of lead with four holes through which to insert the fingers, leaving a margin of about an inch and a half in width to grasp in the hand, and another of about the same width to project from the knuckles. Those who examined the weapon when it was laid on the bench before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, pronounced it the most dangerous instrument of its kind that they had ever seen. O'Hara, who is a sullen-looking fellow, gave his age as eighteen, and said that he resided at No. 168 Mulberry street, and is a plumber. He was held in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of carrying a dangerous weapon.

## *THE CHECK FORGERY.*

### THE WOMAN WHO TRIED TO PASS THE CHECK AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT—A TRANSPARENT FRAUD—HER CONFLCTING STORIES.

Caroline Pells, the young "widow" who unsuccessfully attempted on Saturday to get a forged check for $19,400 cashed at the Nassau Bank—the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES—was taken yesterday to the Tombs Police Court from Police Headquarters by Detective Hart, one of the officers who had arrested her. She took a seat in a secluded part of the court-room and awaited the calling of her case. She cast timid glances at every one whom she supposed to have anything to do with the disposal of her affairs. Mr. Raphael M. Matteson, the Paying Teller of the bank, to whom the check had been presented, and William H. Rogers, the Cashier, to whom she had explained her possession of the check, were present to make affidavits against her. Detective Hart, in response to questions asked him, said that no new facts had been elicited. It had been thought that she would be remanded to await the procurement of further evidence, but as she was still reticent and there was nothing to be gained by a further remand to the Police authorities. Justice Smith took the bank officers' affidavits, and committed her to the Tombs, to elect hereafter whether she will have an examination or waive one and stand committed for trial.

The affidavit of Mr. Matteson, the Paying Teller, is a recital of the facts of the presentation of the check by the accused, and an averment that it was forged.

The affidavit of Mr. Rogers, the Cashier, was to the effect that the accused informed him that she had received the check from Mr. Warder, the senior member of the firm by whom the check purported to be drawn, in payment for a farm lately belonging to her deceased husband, which she had sold to him; and that the name on the body of the check, and indorsed on its back, was her own.

The following is an exact copy of the check and indorsement:

Lagonda Agricultural Works.
$19,400.
Warder, Mitchell & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 15, 1875.
The Nassau Bank, New-York:
Pay to the order of Mrs. Caroline Pells, full claim, Nineteen Thousand Four Hundred Dollars.
No. 986. WARDER, MITCHELL & CO.

The indorsement is:

Caroline Pells.
Indorsement correct.
Pay to bearer.
Warder, Mitchell & Co.

When the "widow" was arraigned on the complaint, and had been told that she could reply or not to the usual questions, she answered through an interpreter all of them, as follows:

"My name is Caroline Blank; I am twenty years of age; am a native of Vienna; am a dress-maker; reside in Hoboken, and am not guilty of the charge preferred against me."

She was then committed to the Tombs in default of $6 000 bail, she replying, when the interpreter informed her of the amount required, "I cannot get it." She looked very sorrowful when taken down stairs, and was weeping bitterly when she entered the prison yard.

Justice Smith and his Chief Clerk, Mr. Rockwell, expressed the opinion that she had been arrested before, as her face seemed familiar to them. Mr. Matteson, the Paying Teller, is confident that she is merely pretending ignorance of English, as she apparently understood what he said to her when presenting the check, as she, without hesitation, complied with his request to her to step into the rear office of the bank until the check could be cashed. There is little doubt that the "widow" has given a false name. She told two stories about how she came into the possession of the check, and endeavored to elude capture by the detectives, and she was probably aware of the character of the check, and intended to defraud the bank. The indorsement on the back of the check is undoubtedly in her handwriting, as it is almost a fac simile of her signature to the examination paper containing the questions she was asked at the Tombs. It is probable that, if there are not other developments soon as to a confederate or a principal, she will be tried alone.

## *RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.*

### A NOTORIOUS ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP—THE PLAYERS SURPRISED BY THE POLICE IN THE MIDST OF THEIR GAME.

The Second District Police Court, Justice Otterbourg presiding, was well filled with gamblers and sporting men yesterday, owing to the raid made on Saturday night by the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the notorious gambling-house of Ira January, No. 856 Broadway. The raid was well planned and cleverly carried out. For a long time past the most strenuous efforts have been made to close up January's place, but without avail, the greatest precautions being taken by the proprietors against admitting any persons except players. The windows were all kept perfectly dark, and outside appearances would indicate that the building was unoccupied. The gambling saloon is situated on the second floor of the building, and the street-door is always kept locked. A trustworthy doorkeeper is stationed outside the door, with the key in his pocket, and he exercises his judgment as to the qualifications for admission of the parties seeking it. Of course, this person was fully informed regarding detectives and Police, and all admission was refused to them. Capt. Van Dusen, however, hit on a plan by which he circumvented the gamblers and secured them and their implements. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night the Captain, accompanied by Sergt. Murray, Detective Slevin, and several officers all dressed in citizen's clothes repaired to the vicinity of No. 856 Broadway. All was dark and silent as usual, and several efforts were made to get into the building, but to no purpose. Standing near the doorway was a well known gambler, named James W. Todd, alias the Doctor. He was on guard, and having at once recognized the Police, refused to open the door, and was about to go away, when Capt. Van Dusen decided to arrest him as a suspicious character. On searching him, the key of the house was found in his pocket. By this means the officers were admitted to the building, and the gamblers were captured almost before they were aware that anyone but themselves was on the premises. The notorious January was caught in the very act of dealing, and seven others were arrested all busily engaged in playing at a heavy game of faro. The "lay-out," as it is called, consisting of a faro table, silver card box, cues, 900 ivory checks, $200 in cash, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class gambling-house were captured, and taken, together with the prisoners, to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Their names are: Ira January, the proprietor, John Morgan, Thomas I. Powell, James Hardenburg, William Foster, James Burton, William Stevens and Lee Roberts. The prisoners were all taken before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, and looked much crestfallen after the night spent in the station-house cells. The "lay-out" was also taken to the court. The foregoing facts were embodied in an affidavit by Capt. Van Dusen, and laid before the Judge. He decided to hold January in $1,000 bail to answer, and after admonishing the other parties to avoid gambling-houses, discharged them. The raid is regarded as one of the most successful made in a long time by the Police, as it came to be believed that January's place was secure from all intervention from them.

## *A FALSE PROPHET IN NEW JERSEY.*

The greatest excitement has been created in and around Glasboro by the preaching of an "Advent Preacher." According to his teaching, "grace and mercy and peace" were to have "ceased" on Wednesday last. Christ is to come to the earth today and the great fire which is to consume the earth will take place in the Fall. These predictions have been accepted by some of the more ignorant and superstitious of the persons living in the vicinity, and many have desisted from their labors in order to make preparations for the Judgment Day, unexpectedly soon at hand. The more sensible portion of the community feel aggrieved at his teaching, and some have threatened him with bodily harm unless he leaves the place. In every case in which these threats have been made the preacher has caused the arrest of the parties making them. They have given bail to appear before Justice Conover for examination on Friday of this week. Residents of the town contemplate organizing to drive him away.

## *THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION BY THE CARDINAL.*

Cardinal McCloskey administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 300 children at St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church, No. 125 Second street, yesterday, at 3:45 P. M. His Eminence was accompanied by his distinguished guests, Mgr. Roncetti and Padre Ubaldi, who occupied seats in the sanctuary during the ceremony. At the close of the services the party accompanied the officiating priest, Rev. Father Krebes, to his residence, No. 112 First street, where they were entertained at dinner at 6 P. M. The guests present besides the Papal envoys were Rev. W. H. Clowry, of St. Gabriel's Church; Rev. M. Nicot, of St. Boniface Church; Rev. Fathers Ivo and Buonoventura, of the Guavian Capouchins, and Rev. John J. Farley, Secretary to his Eminence. The morning services at St. Nicholas' Church were very impressive. High Mass was sung at 10:30 A. M., at which Mozart's Twelfth Mass was sung by the choir, accompanied by the Eleventh Regiment Band. The candidates for confirmation received their first communion on this occasion.

## *PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.*

The question of candidates is exciting attention in Pennsylvania. On this point the Reading *Times* of the 17th inst., says: "The Republican sentiment throughout the State is unanimous in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Hartranft. For the office of State Treasurer, public opinion has not yet settled down on any particular man. Congressman Ketcham, of Luzerne; Senator Strang, of Tioga, and T. T. Worth, Esq., of Lebanon—who were all favorably spoken of for the place, have respectfully declined. Hon. J. M. Thompson, of Butler, who was also named for this office, has authorized the statement to be made that he will not be a candidate. There remain on the list of candidates for the Treasuryship, Col. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon County; Hon. E. Reed Meyer, of Bradford County; George K. Anderson, of Crawford; a Mr. Rowle, of Erie; and E. H. Wilson, Esq., of Indiana County, the latter having the Indiana and Huntingdon delegates instructed in his favor. We understand the delegates from Berks will present the name of Col. Charles B. McKnight, Cashier of the National Union Bank of Reading, for State Treasurer."

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

City of Bayonne,
*Hudson County, N. J.,*
7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.
Brown, Anderton & Imbrie,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 Wall St.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

*Whereas*, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

H. L. HOTCHKISS, J. W. BURNHAM,
*Member New-York Stock Exchange.*
HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Branch Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel, connected by private telegraph.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that certain coupons cut from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, numbered as follows, to wit:

Nos. 145 to 147, and 369 to 550 inclusive, 185 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147 and 522 to 550 inclusive, 32 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 585, 597, 598, 622 to 646, 697, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 75 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 584, 597, 598, 640 to 646, 1,028, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 55 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 567 to 572, 598, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 43 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 36 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1873.

Nos. 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 4 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1874.

The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, have been lost or stolen, and all persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

F. E. VOLZ,
Treasurer A. V. R. R. Company.
Pittsburg, April 8, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY,
COHOES, N. Y., April 9, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Cohoes, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

## FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
*No. 5 Nassau St., New-York.*

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CITY OF BAYONNE
7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th day of April, to purchase from the city the whole or any part of

$80,000

City of Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., Bonds, denominated

TAX BONDS,
IN SUMS OF $1,000 EACH.

Interest 7 per cent. Coupons due 1st of January and 1st of July. Principal payable ten years after date, and redeemable at the pleasure of the city at par and interest, on any of the interest days, after three years from the date of the bonds. Thirty days' previous notice of the intention to redeem must be given through the public papers, numbers of bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot. These bonds are authorized by special act of the Legislature, which provides that an equal amount of arrears of taxes shall be pledged and held by Commissioners to meet the principal and interest of the bonds.

The right is reserved to decline all bids not satisfactory to the city.

Address

J. CONNOR SMITH,
City Treasurer, Bergen Point, N. J.

COLLECTIONS,
With Prompt Returns, Daily Settlements, and Immediate Notifications of Non-Acceptances or Non-Payments.
RIPLEY & COMPANY,
NO. 32 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN INTEREST-PAYING
CITY, STATE, AND RAILWAY BONDS,
ALSO, THE DEFAULTED SECURITIES
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.
NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD.
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & S. W. R. R.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.
Capital..................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..................7,907,706 Gold
BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

At the annual election on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JAS. E. SOUTHWORTH,
PHILIP W. ENGS,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
CHARLES PITT,
DANIEL CHAUNCEY,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
GILBERT POTTER,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
HENRY ADAMS,
EDWIN C. BURT,
DANFORD KNOWLTON,
WILLIAM M. PRICE,
PAUL WORTH,
WILLIAM A. BROWN,
JAMES HASLEHURST,
AARON B. BELKNAP,
GEO. L. KENT,
ADDISON F. ROBERTS,
ELISHA A. PACKER,
F. L. CORNING,
ARTHUR B. GRAVES,
M. LEHMAN,
SALEM H. WALES,
WM. H. BRIDGMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
SAMUEL E. HOWARD,
CURTIS NOBLE,
E. W. COLEMAN,
P. V. KING,
R. H. HOADLEY,
CHAS. G. LANDON,
GEO. I. SENEY,
WM. D. WALCOTT,
B. K. STICKLE,
JOHN L. RIKER,
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN,
I. REMSEN LANE,
ARETAS BLOOD,
JOSEPH S. LOWREY.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of the next Annual Election:

WALTER M. AIKMAN, MARQUIS C. GASPER,
B. L. HARSELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT, was unanimously re-elected President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company will be held at No. 54 Exchange place, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a committee, with power, to arrange some plan for completing the road to the Texas line. FRANK M. AMES, Trustee.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS;
GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST;
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE
RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED 1860.
BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
*Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.*
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Golletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Our extended special dispatches this morning convey to our readers a description of the celebration of the events at Concord, Lexington, and Boston, so far as it has progressed, together with *verbatim* reports of the address of Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of this City, at Lexington, and that of Dr. LORING in the Old North Church at Boston. The latter is a very interesting and graphic review of the part taken by Boston in the opening events of the Revolution; of the spirit that existed among the mechanics and laborers of the city, under the lead of PAUL REVERE; of the bitter differences which divided families, and made the course of the patriot party difficult and painful, and of the remarkable aid which the people of Boston received from other towns and colonies, when her commerce was ruined by the Port bill and the restrictions imposed by the British. It is a very clear picture which Mr. LORING draws, and which we need not commend to the attention which it will be sure to receive.

The sermon of Dr. ADAMS at Lexington last evening was an effort entirely worthy of that gentleman's high reputation as a careful and studious thinker and preacher. The elaboration of the principles of religion underlying a free government, and the review of the sanctions which such a government has received, were very fine. Dr. ADAMS has Revolutionary blood in his veins, being a grandson of Capt. JOHN ADAMS, an officer of the Connecticut line in the Continental Army. His sermon was not less admirable for its philosophic spirit and its religious fervor than for the restrained but strong enthusiasm of patriotic pride which pervades it.

New-Jersey has the credit of bringing out the latest of latter-day prophets. A preacher at Glasboro, in that State, has so effectively warned his hearers of the immediate destruction of all things terrestrial that many people have closed out their business and made their preparations for the Day of Judgment. This singular hallucination is almost as old as the world—varying only in date as the world grows older. Persons complaining of the deranging effects of the New-Jersey prophet's predictions upon the industries of the region are arrested on his complaint and held to bail. Their hearing ought to be postponed until the predicted day of doom has come and gone. It is quite likely that the seer has based his theory on a well-known prophecy of Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who, some years ago, advised his readers to order their ascension robes—

> "When the first locomotive's wheel
> Rolls through the Hoosac Tunnel's bore."

Massachusetts has had many warnings from insecure reservoirs. The latest comes from a ruined dam near the town of Wrentham. The work broke away on Saturday night, much damage was done, and the inhabitants of the region were naturally alarmed. The destruction wrought is considerable, to be sure, but it will not be an expensive disaster if the renewed precautions to which it ought to incite all dam-builders throughout the country shall prove effectual. The Wrentham work was not a new one, and its collapse may possibly set people to inquiring how many more such there are, ready to break down in their turn.

## *IS IT AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING?*

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches this morning that Hon. Mr. WHEELER, who has just returned from New-Orleans, takes a very encouraging view of the situation in Louisiana. As there is reason to infer that many of the circumstances in that State correspond with circumstances throughout the South, Mr. WHEELER's statements are interesting. He says that the compromise which he went down to supervise has been accepted in good faith by both parties. Under it the Legislature is fully organized. The Republicans have a majority in one branch and the Democrats in the other, and in the Democratic branch the presiding officer is in entire sympathy with the compromise. This state of things has been brought about by a substantial co-operation between the sensible and conservative members of both parties, and against the desperate resistance of the extremists of both. The latter appealed to all the violent and unreasonable prejudices and passions that have been the curse of the State for the past ten years. On the one hand, the organ and some of the leaders of the White League made great efforts to rouse against the compromise the hot-headed and lawless of their followers, denouncing it as a surrender of all that had been contended for, an acknowledgment of usurpation and fraud, and a fatal commitment for the future. In the same vein, PINCHBACK and his associates labored to stir up to oppose the compromise their colored followers. To these it was represented as a delusive bargain, in which the rights of the negro were sold to the White League, and the safeguards of their liberties exposed to overthrow. It is easy enough at this distance to see that these extreme arguments and appeals balanced each other, and that either the *Bulletin* or PINCHBACK must be in error. But such truths can only be seen when passion is at rest, and that the opposition of the more reckless of both parties has been in vain is a healthful sign, and full of hope.

We call our readers' attention to the immediate consequences of the acceptance of the compromise. They are a revival of confidence, a feeling of general satisfaction, and a disposition to embark in business ventures. These are precisely the results that may be expected everywhere in the South where the good sense of the leading men in the community obtains control, and the real interests of the people are consulted instead of their transient passions or the greed and ambition of unprincipled leaders on both sides. Nothing is more certain than that the people of the whole country need peace at the South, and nothing more sure than that they can have it if they choose. The slow, tormenting, sullen strife that has been going on in the South for a number of years has been for a long time entirely inexcusable and almost causeless. It has been the outgrowth of the angry and selfish contentions of men who had no just claim to control the affairs of their respective communities, and who were wrongly and foolishly allowed to do so. This state of things has been shown plainly in the letters of our various correspondents in the South, which have not ignored the real sufferings of the country, while they have pointed out clearly enough the obvious remedy. The whole South, all classes and both races, *need* peace of the most tranquil and assured kind. For the most part the need is felt, and peace is heartily desired. What earthly use, then, can there be in allowing this great necessity to be interfered with by idle or scheming fellows on the one hand and the other who have no way to make a living but by keeping up senseless animosities among those who are bound together by indissoluble ties, and who cannot be separated? It was said only a few weeks since that this was done in New-Orleans because the respectable business men in the community did not dare to resist the lawless mischief-makers. It was a disgraceful assertion, and to us it seemed incredible. At last, however, the respectable classes have asserted the right which they unquestionably have to control their own affairs, and they have so far succeeded excellently.

We hope that their example will be followed in other parts of the South. The evidence accumulates that the sentiment of the great body of the Southern people is heartily for perfect quiet, and for a resumption of perfectly friendly relations with the rest of the country. In that sentiment we *know* that the great majority of the North heartily joins. If the South will half do its part in manifesting this feeling, the North will do its part, and the Republicans will not be behind in the work.

Many opportunities will offer in the next twelvemonth or so for the exchange of good feeling between the two sections. There were many occasions in the opening year of the Revolutionary War where Southern and Northern troops stood side by side, and the centennial anniversaries of these occasions might with good effect be celebrated in common. It is true that the permanent union and hearty co-operation of the States now depend, as did those of the Colonies a century since, on the community of great interests as well as on the sympathy of all sections with each other. But the common interests exist. They are obscured, confused, and interfered with by a false and unreasonable state of feeling, and this should be removed by every means in the power of either section.

## *THE HEALTH OF CITIES.*

The recent report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health for 1874 presents, in one of its supplementary papers, some facts which are interesting because of their significant bearing upon the important question of the health of cities. The writer, indeed, considers not this question, but that of the value of health to the State; and by a very plain process of reasoning, or, rather, of putting figures together, he shows that a high death-rate, (aside from the mere question of the removal of producers,) indicates the loss of a considerable sum of money to the community. For every death represents a certain number of days of sickness, which are to be deducted from the sum of the productive labor time of the whole community. Thus, the reduction of only four per thousand annually in the death-rate of Massachusetts would, as he shows, save the Commonwealth (not, of course, the corporate State) the sum of $3,190,916. The writer is led to the consideration of this question by the announcement of the fact, which, although it may have been known to vital statisticians before, will be surprising to most readers, that Massachusetts is one of the most unhealthy places within the temperate zone, and that it is conspicuously so in comparison with other parts of the United States. Its death-rate is almost exceptionally high; and that this rate is not the consequence of a bleak, cold climate would seem to be clear from the facts that in other parts of the country where the climate is colder—Minnesota, for example—the death-rate is very much lower, and that a very great increase in the Massachusetts death-rate in the year 1872 was owing in only a minor degree to constitutional, local, and developmental diseases, and chiefly to zymotic diseases—that is, contagious and infectious fevers. The death-rate for that year in Massachusetts was 2 272-1000 per cent., or one to every forty-four persons. This rate was greater than that of more than half of the cities in the country; only a few of the principal ones, including those subject periodically to yellow fever, showing one notably higher. And it was greater during that year by one in a thousand than that of London or Paris.

These facts suggest inquiry into a subject as to which conclusions have, perhaps, been too hastily drawn—the effect upon health of city life. It was assumed for a long time that health was to be found in the country, as compared with cities, which were regarded as the breeders of disease, because of their density of population and their unclean condition. But the hard facts of the health statisticians are making sad work of these old poetic notions, as this very case of Massachusetts shows. The common belief that density of population has an increased rate of mortality as a necessary consequence has a seeming support in the fact that dense population and a high death-rate are very often found together. But that the high rate is a necessary result, or even a direct consequence, of density does not appear. For example: The death-rate of London about 200 years ago has been carefully estimated at about forty-two in a thousand. Now, with a population nearly six times as large as then, and with a density of habitation very greatly if not correspondingly increased, the rate has been reduced to 21.4 per thousand. True, the advance of science, medical, physiological, and sanitary, has diminished the death-rate generally, and we cannot be exact in our comparisons, because we cannot be exact in our knowledge of the conditions that we are comparing. But although it may be true that, other things being equal, density of population is unfavorable to health, it is also true that between cities and the country other things are not equal, and that, for instance, the results of science are more promptly at hand and more readily applied in the city than in the country. Besides, there are in the tables before us some facts and figures which are quite opposed to the conclusion that density of population and death go together. For instance, in 1872 the death-rate in the City of New-York was 32.6 per thousand, while in Newark it was almost the same—31.6—only one in a thousand less. Now, the difference in density of population between New-York and Newark is almost as great as it can be between two large towns. The same remark applies to Hoboken, where the death-rate was even somewhat greater than it was in New-York, 32.9 per thousand. In New-Orleans, which is densely populated, and which is subject to yellow fever, the death-rate was less than that of New-York—30.6 per thousand; while in Memphis, which is not densely populated, and where yellow fever is not endemic, the rate reached the exceptionally high figure of 46.6 per thousand.

These facts would seem to show that we are not yet sufficiently advanced in sanitary science to form a well-founded conclusion as to the effect of density—mere density—of population upon the health of the human race. But as to one point, all facts, all reason, all probability, point to one conclusion; and that is, that sickness and death—and, in particular, typhoid diseases and diseases of the zymotic type—are connected directly with the presence of the gases of decomposition. Pure water favors health, but it has been found that its introduction into cities has not diminished the death-rate in any very striking degree. But the removal of masses of decomposing matter is always followed by a diminished death-rate. Dr. DERBY, in his report on typhoid fever, says: "The single continuous thread of probability which we have been able to follow in this inquiry leads uniformly to the decomposition of organized and chiefly vegetable substances as the cause of typhoid fever." This is the one great sanitary point to be kept before householders and the health authorities: the removal of decomposing matter, whether it is such as produces ordinary malaria, that is, such as comes from stagnant water or covered water-courses, or such as produces typhoid fever. This attended to, the inhabitants of cities would seem to have as good a chance of health and long life as if they were dwellers in Arcadia.

## *REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.*

As might be expected, relics of the fights of Concord and Lexington will be a conspicuous figure in the celebrations to-day. Although New-England is called by its far-wandering sons "a good place to come from," its permanent inhabitants are very permanent indeed. Some of them live in the houses of their great-grandparents, and children are born under the roofs which have sheltered six or seven generations of the same family. More nearly, perhaps, than in any other part of the United States the old ties of blood and family and the hereditary pride of possession are recognized and made much of. On any historical occasion the heirlooms of antique renown are brought out in all their glory and sacredness of association. We read that at Concord and Lexington, for example, a great variety of objects which have no immediate connection with the Centennial will be proudly borne among the trophies of the day. But, in addition to these, there will be shown the priceless relics of the fight of April 19, 1775, dragged out of the sacred seclusion of old family museums. There will be JOHN BACON's curious sword, carried in that immortal skirmish at Menotomy Point. Cannon-balls and grape-shot from divers memorable fields of the Revolution will be there. A pair of cowhide boots, worn by one of EMERSON's "embattled farmers," will be once more compelled to do duty to-day. And the oldest inhabitant of the battle-scarred region will ride in a carriage, wearing a hat and a set of equipments which figured in the fight on Lexington Green. This good man, too, will carry a flint-lock musket which tradition declares was fired thirteen times on the memorable day; and to-day the veteran will take it to the spot where, one hundred years ago, it was fired and solemnly discharge the ancient piece. There are numberless other relics, no doubt—bits of faded finery, scant breadths of brocade, antique bonnets and gloves, and other less celebrated gear—which will now be tenderly brought into the garish light and made to play their subordinate parts in the impressive pageant of the Centennial. They have not been kept for nothing, if they have outlived the century.

Relics like these appeal to the universal sentiment of humanity. To look at a pair of boots worn in the Lexington fight is almost to live in thought in that brief eventful hour of long ago. The coarse fabric of which they are made is no longer prosaic, and we do not think of the possibly sordid cordwainer who made them; perhaps not even of the roused farmer who wore them on that memorable day. For here is a link which binds us to an event lying close by the beginnings of our national history. The grape-shot from the battle-field may never have been stained with the blood of patriot or of foreign mercenary. The equipments may have been worn by one who hovered only on "the doubtful verge of the battle fought." No matter; these are mementoes of a famous fight; they are the humble relics of a past age, and they are glorified by the spirit of the times which they vividly bring back to us. We see by them the sturdy patriots, the humble men who only dimly knew the grandeur of their cause, fighting with a sort of sacred rage the battle of freedom. It is the human interest which attaches to these relics that gives them special value. No merely natural relic of ancient times is comparable in popular value with one which brings back a man—an age of men. The humble Saardam dinner-pot of PETER the Great is more highly venerated than the fossil remains of a trilobite which crawled the earth ages before ADAM was born. No mysterious bird-tracks in the old red sandstone can be so precious to the mass of mankind as a curiously carved scarabæus from the hand of an Egyptian mummy. Trees look down on Lexington and Concord to-day, as they did in our little antiquity of one hundred years ago; but the faintest human trace of the dead and gone generation comes more nearly to the human sympathy and imagination than any secret which hills and plains and streams could tell of their acquaintance with the fight of April 19, 1775.

But though this veneration of relics of a bygone generation is as natural as the breath of man, we cannot help thinking how futile and ineffectual it is. The battered, cast-off garments of the dead, touched lightly by the fingers of the living, are not more thoroughly poor and mean, compared with the spirit that has fled, than these faded memorials of men who are immortal in history. To say nothing of the harrowing uncertainty of the genuineness of the supposed memento, it poorly represents the man or men whose acts command our admiration. After all, what heroes *did*, not what they *were*, is the object of our veneration. The deeds of the men of Concord and Lexington are commemorated with thankfulness and enthusiasm because they begun a mighty conflict—a conflict which ended with one more victory for the rights of man. It is well to treasure the memory of such moral heroes; to rear statues and monuments on the field where they fought and died. It is natural that we should regard with interest the objects with which they were personally identified. But all these things come pitifully short of keeping alive "the spirit that made those heroes dare to die." No shot fired anew on the field of Lexington can rouse the sentiment of American patriotism if it slumbers now. No sight of personal relics of Revolutionary martyrs, though taken in complete faith, can rekindle the sentiment of devotion to liberty if that be dead. Curiosity may be gratified and a pretty sentimentality be stirred by these petty exhibitions; but better than the feeble sight is the strong faith in the immutable principles of right and justice for which the blood of heroes was offered an early sacrifice. We need in this era of centennial revivals of national history to look away from man to mankind—to be glad for humanity rather than for ourselves.

## *"OUT OF WORK—NOTHING TO DO."*

Mr. PHINEAS T. BARNUM, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., in his inaugural speech, delivered a few days ago, touched upon a very important subject. Mr. BARNUM being himself a very good type of the industrious man, no one can justly question his right to speak with warmth of the growing propensity toward idleness among certain classes of the people. "It is painful," says Mr. BARNUM, "to see so many loungers about the streets, and such a multitude whose highest aspirations seem to be to waste their time in idleness, or at base-ball, or billiards." Many, if not all, of these persons, when questioned as to the reasons for their apparent slothfulness, make answer that they are out of work—that they have nothing to do. Most of them have been brought up by their parents to occupations that do not require special skill, and as a consequence they are not able to get work of the kind they are fitted for when their first employers no longer have occasion for their services. They drift into the ranks of the idle under the conviction that they must wait until they can find new employers who are not in need of skilled workmen. "There are too many soft hands (and heads) waiting for light work and heavy pay," says the Mayor of Bridgeport, and we quite agree with him; and to a certain extent we are of his opinion that if "the soil, which is the foundation of American prosperity," were to find more cultivators among the residents of towns and cities, the ranks of the loungers would not be so well filled.

It is not an easy matter to induce the town and city bred young men to betake themselves to the rural districts. The youth who has been born and reared on the fourth floor of a tenement-house has, in reality, a stronger attachment to city life than the youth who has grown up in the midst of the luxuries of a Fifth avenue home. Of the two, it would probably be less difficult to induce the latter to work on a farm and "raise his patch of potatoes on shares" than the former. But there is a branch of this subject which Mr. BARNUM forgot to touch. As we have already said, it is very difficult to induce the city-born young man to abandon his early associations. The same rule does not hold good in the case of the country-born youth. It is altogether too easy to prevail upon him to abandon the place of his birth and the home of his childhood, and to seek his fortune in the great city. After one visit, he makes up his mind that it is a bore to live in the country, and worry out his bright youth among clods and clodhoppers. No matter whether the work in the city be heavy or light, remunerative or unremunerative, he wants to go and remain there, and in nine cases out of ten carries out his purpose. Are the father and mother altogether blameless in such cases? Too often they are led astray by ambition to see their boys mount to a higher sphere than they themselves have attained. Even when the farmer has misgivings as to the advantages of life in the city, it does not prevent him from sending his boys there to be educated. For years past there has been a strong and growing rivalry between well-to-do farmers in the matter of educating their children. They are not content to see them finish a course of useful study in the district academy, and go to work on the farms as they did themselves. They send their sons to colleges and their daughters to fashionable boarding-schools, and thus, often without being aware of it, they are themselves the means of turning them aside from useful pursuits.

It would be better for hundreds of country-born young men if they were supplied only with such an education as would fit them to be good agriculturists. It would materially reduce the annual number of graduates in medicine, and it would also help to thin the ranks of the idlers in the cities. Farmers who have sons growing up, if they take friendly advice, will educate them to follow in their own footsteps. If they do, it will not only save them a world of trouble, but it will likewise promote the true interest of their children. The same advice will apply with equal force to the education of farmers' daughters. If they are intended for farmers' wives, the so-called fashionable boarding-school is no place for them.

Mr. BARNUM can hardly have given full thought to his subject, or he would not have neglected to say that the loungers at the street corners are not wholly to blame for their condition. City fathers and mothers are too often unjustly censured for not apprenticing their sons to useful trades. But the fact is that they have scarcely any choice in the matter. They are obliged to let their boys take whatever they can get to do, for the labor unions will not allow them to be apprenticed to trades. This policy on the part of labor unions is largely responsible for the idlers in the streets, and so long as it continues, the "soft-handed" army will not want for recruits, nor the prisons, which draw so extensively from it, for inmates.

## *TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.*

If there be any one branch of education which is less successfully taught than another in private schools, it is that of foreign languages. To some schools this does not apply. There are many good teachers in this country, and there are places where children may, if they like, acquire a good knowledge of at least French and German. But, as rule, the fact is as we have stated it. A foreigner—not a German, but well instructed in both the language and literature of Germany—was not very long ago traveling through New-England. During a stay of some months' duration in a village where he chanced to have friends, he received a request from a young lady to give her some assistance in the study of German. She explained that she had been at work at it for about four years, under the best teachers she could procure. She could read many of the works of SCHILLER and GOETHE without much trouble, and she derived much pleasure from them; but she dared not read the language aloud, for she could not pronounce it intelligibly, and she could not, of course, speak half a dozen words of it conversationally. Many instances of a like kind are to be met with, except that here the advance made in the translation was greater than is often found to be the case.

In the cultivation of the dead languages, the too prevalent defect is a want of perfect grounding in grammar. In the course of an examination of the members of a senior Latin class in a large school for girls—we need not say where—the fact was brought out that not one of the number was perfect in her knowledge of the declensions, and none had more than a very partial knowledge of the verbs. Yet those young ladies were supposed to be reading *Virgil*. And similar experiences are constantly being met with by competent examiners. But in the modern languages the defect lies rather in the absence of all attempt to make a practical use of them. The teaching is chiefly limited to French and German. Italian when taught, is rarely carried further than enough to enable the pupil to sing an Italian song with a fair pronunciation, and Spanish, too often acquired with a South American accent, is quite exceptional everywhere. We therefore confine our remarks to French and German.

It is not relevant to our present purpose to consider which of these is the most useful. The literature of France is widely different in nature from that of Germany. But it may be assumed here, at least, that they are equally valuable. To enjoy either or both within certain limits, it is quite possible, as shown in the case we have mentioned, to acquire by perseverance anywhere a sufficient understanding of the respective languages. But much more is required in practice, and the object of both teachers and pupils should be to aim at utility. In this country it must be admitted that neither French nor German is so essential in even a liberal education as in Europe. The use here of other languages than our own is only incidental, whereas no traveler in Europe can do justice to himself or to the nations through which he journeys without a knowledge of French; and German would certainly be useful. It is for this reason that French is so universally, and German so very generally, taught in England, while the Germans, equally alive to the necessities of the age, as carefully instruct their youth in English. But the first object sought in those countries is a conversational use of the languages. In many schools pupils are not allowed to converse in their native tongue, and although this system does not answer every expectation, it does give a facility which cannot be got under the circumstances in any other way. A suggestion has, however, been made by a stanch friend of popular education, which, we think, is deserving the attention of heads of colleges and of high-class schools. It is to the effect that in each of them a foreign professor should be engaged to give instruction in some branch of science entirely in his own language. There is no extravagance in such a proposition. It involves not half as many difficulties to students as those now encounter who go to Heidelberg, Berlin, or Paris, and it would be the means of enabling students at home to acquire a familiarity with accent and idiom, as well as with the use of the language, which they could hardly hope to obtain otherwise. It is quite likely that at first a course of lectures in French would not be very largely attended, although we do not say that it certainly would not be. But we are very much mistaken in the character of our college youth, and in their aspirations, if they did not very soon recognize the advantage of them; and then we think it highly improbable that many lecture-courses would be more popular.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last concert given this season by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, before a very large and attentive audience. The stage was exquisitely decorated with flowers. The orchestral pieces—and especially Mozart's Symphony in E flat, which was heard for the first time this year in Brooklyn—and the "Concerto in C minor" of Beethoven, executed by the orchestra and Mr. Richard Hoffmann, the pianist, were very warmly received. The Glee and Madrigal Society of Brooklyn, under the baton of Mr. M. H. Cross, sang four songs with good effect. The season brought to a close by this concert, the fifth of the series, has been exceedingly successful, and deservedly so.

### ITALIAN OPERA.

The representation of "Ernani," at the Academy of Music, is now announced to occur on Wednesday evening. It will probably be the last performance of Mr. Maretzek's brief season.

### HERR VON BULOW IN AMERICA.

It is now quite positive that Herr Von Bulow will visit the United States this Fall, and we have reason to believe that he will not come under the management of Mr. H. D. Palmer, as announced some time ago.

### AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

Very gratifying accounts of the progress of Mr. Harry Stanfield in his profession come to us from Italy. Mr. Standfield, whose excellent tenor voice, good taste, and rare earnestness are no doubt well remembered in this City, has just made his début in Pisa. He sang the titular rôle in "Ruy Blas," and the accounts of his success are in too complete accord to leave any doubt as to its genuineness. The grand duet in the last act of "Ruy Blas" had to be repeated, and the whole opera afforded real satisfaction. The Pisan newspapers award hearty praise to Signor Del Fantis—under which name Mr. Stanfield appears—and predict that a bright future is before him. Another young American, M. Gaston Gottschalk, a brother of the pianist, is also winning laurels in the land of Rossini and Verdi. Mr. Gottschalk has been heard in "Lucrezia Borgia," at Cremona. He sang *Il Duca*, and his grand air was immediately redemanded. Messrs. Stanfield and Gottschalk are to be congratulated upon their determination to at once acquire the experience of the stage by methods far more efficacious than long years of closet study, either here or abroad.

## *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

### THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having read of late, with no small degree of interest, your several articles on "servantgalism," I am tempted, as a housekeeper of many years' experience, to submit my views on the subject.

Being in good circumstances, I am enabled to pay liberally for the "help of the period," but I feel continually that we who live well are the individuals who spoil the domestics.

In our affluence and ease, we do not think enough of our next-door neighbor, poor little Mrs ——, who has one slovenly Peggy to do "general housework," while she, the little mother, thinks for her and superintends everything, with perhaps a baby looking to her for care and proper nourishment—nourishment weakened by the continual fret of trying to worry through the day. Let us suppose that her husband is a clerk on $1,000 a year. We will see what proportion of this hard-earned sum goes to "Peggy." Her wages are, say $12 a month—$144 a year. It costs 50 cents a day at least to feed her, if she is in the enjoyment of good health; if not, you are expected to foot the doctor's bill, or be considered a "hathen." Peggy's wages and board come to over $300 year for poor little Mrs. —— to pay out of her scanty allowance—a large sum, considering that that she has done most of the work herself.

Those of us who are "well-to-do" suffer in a proportionate degree. A wife, for instance, has an allowance of $4,000 a year from her husband, on which she is expected to set a good table, clothe her children and herself, and keep perhaps four servants. We will see how often she must be straitened by the heavy tax of high wages laid upon her:

| | |
|---|---|
| One French maid, $22 a month | $264 |
| Boarding French maid, 50 cents a day, $12 per month | 144 |
| One cook, not first-class, $18 a month | 216 |
| Feeding and stealing, $20 a month | 240 |
| [One calculates to have a cook that steals, "now and again," for her cousin, one Mrs. Hulligan, whose residence is "on the rocks," with whom she spends her "Sundays out."] | |
| Waitress and chamber-maid, $15 a month | 180 |
| Boarding the same, $12 a month | 144 |
| Laundress' wages, $16 a month | 192 |
| Boarding, $12 a month | 144 |
| Total | $1,524 |

Now, I propose that we take a stand, limiting the wages of up stairs servants to $10 a month, and never exceeding the sum of $12 for cooks. That which is the principal cause of the "self-importance" of our servants, is in that they are enabled by high wages to dress, in many instances as well, if not better than some of their mistresses. Calicoes and muslin, such as they ought always to wear, are cheaper now than they have ever been. They can buy twice as much for their money to-day as they could do during "war times," when calicoes ran as high as fifty cents a yard. With the general fall of prices and the dullness of business, servants' wages should come down. No lady should engage a servant who has not lived at least one year in her last place. Having pulled through that length of time together, mistress and maid are better for it—are broadened by their mutual concessions—and one year would lead to others. Under the constant tuition of a firm but just mistress, the present class would be greatly improved.

The "employment offices" are ruinous to the servants in this country. Some of them carry on a regular business with their applicants for situations. They should be abolished, and would be, very soon, if all wanting help would advertise, and, as your article to-day says, let the servants find the lady, and not the lady the servant. I thank THE TIMES for agitating this subject. All we want now is continued agitation, until the evil arising from high wages is recognized by those who are able to keep a "full complement" of servants.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

While you are so happily engaged in discussing the question of servant-girlism, as it exists in this community, permit me to suggest a plan by which, if ladies would only faithfully adhere to it, a satisfactory change would be brought about at once. It is to establish a society, of which ladies subscribing a small annual fee shall become members. The members shall subscribe to an agreement binding themselves to adopt some such rules as the following:

*First*—To engage no girl who cannot produce a character of at least one year in one place.

*Second*—To engage no girl without first having obtained her character directly from her previous employers.

*Third*—Never to give a girl a character or recommendation that shall not describe her actual character.

These rules could be greatly added to; and if ladies would only adhere to them, these ignorant girls would soon begin to realize that it was to their interest to conduct themselves properly, and to endeavor to study the interests of their employers as well as their own.

In addition to the above, the society, realizing a fair income from the fees paid by the ladies, could establish a reference office themselves, keeping a record of all girls recommended by the society, and, as an inducement, might offer prizes or rewards to girls who exhibited special qualities of faithfulness and integrity, and who had retained their places in one family for certain periods. For instance, a reward of $20 to every girl whose name was on the list and who retained her place for five years; a reward of $50 to girls who had retained their places for ten years, and so on. I think if some such plan could be adopted, it would result in benefit, not only to the employers, but to the girls themselves.

S. P.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent, "A Business Man," when he says it is for the interest of the "intelligence office" proprietors that the servant question be made more agreeable to the employers, either "writes sarcastic" or is mistaken. It is the interest of proprietors of so-called "intelligence offices" (*lucus a non*) to encourage servants to change their places frequently, so as to make their office fees frequent. Regarding letters of recommendation, employers find such testimonials are untrustworthy, because their fellow-employers shrink from writing anything that will hurt the feelings of the dismissed servant. As another of your correspondents says, "the poor girl must have some recommend."

I don't admit that; but cannot the end in view be reached by naming in the certificate the points in which (if any) the servant is commendable, and maintaining silence on other points? Let the "recommend" be somewhat formal, and, as is the satisfactory custom in some places, be confined mainly to the cardinal points "honest," "sober," "efficient," (stating in what capacity,) and "industrious." Let the would-be employer look for each of these words in the character certificate, and if any one of them be missing he is at once advertised of a corresponding defect in the candidate's qualifications, and yet nothing derogatory is stated.

In the case of an employer parting with an exceptionally good servant, her good points may be emphasized in addition, and *vice versa* in the case of a very bad one, if the employer have moral courage enough.

I inclose my card. PATERFAMILIAS.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

### AIN'T, DON'T, AND WON'T.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have noticed two or three articles and letters in your journal lately relating to grammatical blunders in common use, but I have seen no reference to the three errors committed more often than any and all others, both in writing and in conversation, but chiefly in the latter, and in public speaking. I allude to the contractions "ain't," "don't," and "won't," as used for "is not," "does not," and "was not," also for "are not" and "were not." These errors are all common, and all abominable, especially the use of "won't" and "ain't," the first being never proper, and the second only when used as a contraction for "am not," and then it should be written "a'n't," though pronounced "ain't," the letters m and o in "am not" being elided and noted by the apostrophe. How often we hear "he ain't," "he don't," and "he won't," used instead of "he isn't," "he doesn't," and "he wasn't;" "ain't" and "don't" being the most common. I hardly ever read a printed report of a sermon or a speech in which I do not see these errors, probably made correctly so far as the printing is concerned, if intended to be a *verbatim* report of the words used by the speaker.

In the Beecher trial they are constantly made by lawyers, witnesses, and Judge.

I counted twenty-four of them in Mr. Tracy's opening address, principally the use of the word "don't" for the third person singular present, indicative of the verb to do, when used with the adverb "not." Instead of saying "doesn't," he says "don't," and yet he would be one of the last persons in the world, probably, to say "he do not" in the third person singular, instead of "he does not."

"It ain't" is a very common expression for Mr. Beecher to use on the witness stand and in his sermons, but that particular blunder is by no means confined to him. The exception is to find a man who, in conversation or in public speaking, makes use of "isn't" instead of "ain't," or of "aren't" instead of "ain't."

The improper use of these negative forms of contraction is so common, even in good society, that it has become and is a nuisance. It is time the newspapers should take it up and seek to abate it, for it will never be done by private and personal correction.

I don't wish to go to Judge Neilson or to Mr. Evarts, and say, "My dear Sir, you shouldn't say 'it ain't' and 'he don't.'" It might be considered contempt, or an insult, or something of that kind, if I should do that; but the newspapers can do it, and should do it, in my opinion.

A SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD AGAIN.
BROOKLYN, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

### OVERDRESSED SCHOOL GIRLS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: May I ask you to find a place in the columns of your valuable paper for a few remarks on an evil that comes home to most of us now when even the rich, as well as those in moderate circumstances, feel the pressure of the times? I speak of the present extravagant style of dress among our school girls. Some, whose parents are straining every nerve to give them a good education, are often deeply mortified and made unhappy by the contemptuous looks and remarks of their more wealthy companions. Would it not be well to call attention to this subject now, when retrenchment is the order of the day, and advise mothers to think more deeply of the consequence of carrying fashion into the study hours, to the distraction of their minds, as well as lowering the moral standard? Certainly good calicos and other materials plainly made up are more suitable and sensible than the dresses now worn by most of our school girls, and you will confer a benefit on many a parent by giving this an insertion, as it may lead some mothers to think and, perhaps, act upon a matter of more importance than can be made clear by one so unaccustomed to writing for the public as A MOTHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

## *OBITUARY.*

### CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.

Mr. Charles Dawson Shanly, a well-known journalist of this City, died at Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday. Mr. Shanly was a native of Canada, and began his career as a writer on a Montreal daily journal. After leaving that city he came to this country, and took up his residence in Boston, and employed himself in writing reviews and criticisms on works of art for the *Transcript* and *Advertiser*, and tales and poems for the magazines. He afterward made his home in this City, where he resided for more than twenty years. He was, during that time a well-known contributor to the *Galaxy*, *Harpers' Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Appletons' Journal*, and other periodicals, and was the art critic of the *Albion* for a number of years. He was also a contributor to the humorous journals *Vanity Fair* and *Mrs. Grundy*, which were published in this City. He afterward accepted the position of editor of another humorous sheet, *Punchinello*, which was so well conducted that it was supposed it would prove to be a permanent success, but such was not the case, as it died very shortly after its appearance. Mr. Shanley was well known in the literary and art circles in this city, and had considerable reputation as an art critic. His judgment on matters of art was thought to be remarkably correct, and his opinion was much sought and highly esteemed. As a writer, his miscellaneous articles and sketches were much admired, many of them being copied into the English magazines. A number of patriotic poems, written during the war, also attracted much attention, and were widely copied throughout the country. Mr. Shanly was about sixty years of age, and was unmarried.

### HARTWELL CARVER, M. D.

Dr. Hartwell Carver, great-grandson of Gov. Carver, of this State, and known as one of the earliest advocates of the Pacific Railroad, died in Pittsford, near Rochester, on Friday night. In 1872 he placed in Mount Hope Cemetery a monument which is regarded the finest in Western New-York. One of the inscriptions on it reads: "Dr. Carver was the father of the Pacific Railroad; with him originated the thought of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by railroad."

### JAMES ROOT.

Mr. James Root, of Hartford, Conn., formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, died in the former city on Saturday. He graduated at Yale College in 1806, and was one of the oldest living graduates of the college, being eighty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was a pioneer settler in Ohio, and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

## WASHINGTON.

### GOOD FEELING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

HON. W. A. WHEELER REPORTS AFFAIRS IN THAT CITY TO BE VERY HOPEFUL—POLITICAL QUIET EXPECTED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New-York, arrived here this morning on his return from New-Orleans. He states that the condition of affairs in that city is much more hopeful than it appeared when the committee of the House were there last Winter. The compromise in the Legislature has been adopted in good faith by both parties, and under circumstances which will compel its observance. He is informed by many citizens of New-Orleans that there has been no time since the war when so much good feeling existed in the city. The meeting of the Legislature created no excitement calling for any precautions against violence, and the attendance of a policeman even was not necessary to enforce order. The business men, bankers, merchants, insurance men, and the like have begun to assert themselves in the city, and it is largely to their influence that the successful adoption of the compromise is due. This Mr. Wheeler considers a very encouraging omen for the future, for till recently the business interests of the city have not been much consulted by the partisan crowds who have struggled for political control, and business men have not generally thought it prudent to take any part in politics. As an illustration of what the people expect from political quiet, Mr. Wheeler has information of several business transactions, the consummation of which was made contingent upon the adoption of the compromise award by the Legislature. One man had engaged to deliver 2,000,000 of bricks, another man to invest a certain amount of money, and so on. There have been in the last few weeks more transactions in real estate, as the records show, than for many months preceding. Business men observing these signs of returning prosperity are hopeful, and all classes share in a large degree the good feeling which results. The election of a new Speaker by the Democratic House of the Legislature, in place of Wiltz shows the sincerity of the Democrats in carrying out the compromise. Wiltz opposed the compromise from the beginning and voted against it. He struggled hard to get the Speakership, but his own party voted instead for a Democrat who has steadily favored and supported the compromise. On the Republican side the strength of the adjustment scheme was so great that it overpowered all opposition, and Pinchback, who labored incessantly against the adoption of the award of the committee, made no progress, and was compelled to withdraw his opposition through failure to influence his own people. Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Packard worked earnestly for the compromise. The adoption of the amendments to the State Constitution fixing a limit to the rate of taxation, and the composition of the State Legislature, one house being Democratic and the other Republican, had made the plundering of the people by corrupt political rings impossible, and are another cause of hope for increasing material prosperity.

### A RUSH FOR THE BLACK HILLS—PROBABLE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF THE INVASION.

A gentleman who has just returned from the far West says that it is impossible to imagine the excitement in the frontier towns and villages concerning the Black Hills. Everywhere parties are organizing, and are only waiting for the opening of Spring to start for the supposed Eldorado. The efforts of the Government to find out whether there is really any gold in the Black Hills he thinks will be of little use, since people will not wait for any exploration, but will push ahead at any cost and in the face of any peril. The Government cannot hold back the Indians from attacking invading parties, and the consequence will be numerous conflicts, in which the deluded gold-seekers will many of them fall victims to Indian barbarities. The Government will do all it can to keep back the parties, but will not, unfortunately, be able to stop all. Indian complications of a very grave character are therefore feared, but the worst feature of the whole business is that there is not the slightest ground for the excitement. It is not believed by those who have the best opportunities of obtaining knowledge that as much gold can be found in the Black Hills as in the mountains of Virginia or Vermont, where there is known to be a little.

### THE EXAMINATION OF THE BANKS IN REGARD TO STAMPING CHECKS.

It is probable that the controversy between the Controller of the Currency and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to which office shall examine the banks to discover whether the law concerning the stamping of checks is complied with will be settled by Secretary Bristow in such a way as to save the banks the annoyance of examinations by two sets of officers. Technically, under the law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has the right to make such examination, but practically there seems to be no reason why satisfactory evidence of the compliance of the banks with the law should not be derived from the examinations by the officers specially charged with bank examinations.

### THE INDIAN BUREAU IN THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Department of the Interior purposes making the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 an occasion for a complete exhibition of the life, manners, customs, &c., of the Indian tribes of the United States; this to include representations, either in originals or models, of the dwellings, the implements, and utensils, the weapons of war and the chase, articles used in the preparation of food, dress and ornament in religious and funeral ceremonies, plays, games, and amusements, and for locomotion, and in short, of every thing in use among the Indians at the present time. In addition the department also desires to obtain articles illustrating the life of the inhabitants preceding those now occupying the continent, as shown by relics found in ancient graves, mounds, shell-heaps, and other situations. In order to carry out this object, Hon. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has prepared a pamphlet, giving a detailed list of articles desired, two copies of which, together with a circular of instructions, will shortly be sent to each Indian agent throughout the country. The agents are directed to return one of the two pamphlets to the Indian Office at an early day, checking off the names of such articles as they think they can procure, indicating the probable cost of each article, and making any suggestions that occur to them. Should anything not enumerated in the pamphlet be in use among the Indians of their respective agencies it will be added in the proper place upon the copy to be returned. Special attention is invited to that portion of the pamphlet giving instructions in reference to the collection of information concerning the belief, rites, ceremonies, and the history and peculiarities of these people in general. The completeness of this exhibition is considered a matter of great importance by the department, and the hearty co-operation of the Indian agents in the collection of the material is expected and confidently relied upon. They are directed to follow carefully the instructions of the pamphlet in regard to labeling specimens, and accompanying them by a descriptive list. Each article is to be identified by its name and the names of the collector and contributor, and otherwise by completely filling out the blank tags that will be forwarded. Commissioner Smith says that it is desirable that the collections be completed as far as possible and be ready for forwarding to Washington by the 1st of October. Instructions as to the best method of forwarding will be given hereafter.

### ENGLISH EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Private information has come to some of the Centennial Commissioners that the British Commission will make all possible endeavors to match the American exhibitors at every point, and to surpass them if possible in every department of the exhibition. It would seem, therefore, that Englishmen, instead of having any reluctance to assisting at our Fourth of July, are incited to a special rivalry by "the day we celebrate."

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

### DISCHARGE OF GEN. JAMES G. BLUNT.

In 1872 Gen. James G. Blunt was arrested on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and at the trial which took place last Fall, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, an adverse verdict was rendered. Motions were then made by the defendant, first for a new trial on the ground of error in admitting and excluding testimony, and also misdirection to the jury in the charge of the District Judge, and secondly, in the arrest of judgment, for the reason that the indictment did not, in fact or in law, set forth any criminal offense. These motions were argued last Thursday, before Judges Bond and Dick, at Greensboro, when the court sustained the motions and ordered the discharge of the defendant, who is now in Washington. Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, Hon. James H. Leach, I. H. Gillpatrick, and John M. Staples appeared for Blunt, and United States District Attorney Lusk, United States Assistant District Attorney Erwin, Woodfin Ball, and Keogh & McCorkle for the Government.

### ASSESSMENTS FOR BANK REDEMPTION.

In view of the retirement of Gen. Spinner from the office of Treasurer, on the 1st of July, it has been determined to assess upon the several national banks the expense of redeeming and assorting their notes at the National Bank Redemption Agency on the 1st of May, instead of the 1st of July as originally intended. As stated in the Treasurer's last annual report, it has been decided, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenses for express charges shall be apportioned in proportion to the amount of the notes of each bank redeemed, while the expenses of assortment will be apportioned to the number of notes redeemed for each bank. This distinction is made for the reason that the express charges are based upon the amounts transported, while the labor and expense of assortment are in direct proportion to the number of notes handled. It will probably be some weeks after May 1 before the apportionment of the expenses will be completed. The average charge will not exceed one-quarter of one per cent. upon the amount redeemed and assorted, but the assessment upon each bank will vary from the average according to the denominations of its notes. If the average denominations are greater than the general average the expenses will be less than the average, and *vice versa*. The ratio of expenses will probably be much less in the future, as the necessary books, furniture, &c., have now been procured and paid for, and the counters and assorters have become expert in their work.

### THE ROSS-SUTTON ASSAULT.

Col. Sutton, who was so seriously assaulted by Gen. Ross, in Washington, is rapidly recovering, and his assailant, having been pronounced insane, has been sent to the insane asylum.

## THE BORDER RAIDS.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF TEXANS FLATLY DENY THE CHARGES OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER—THE RAIDS NOT THE WORK OF DISGUISED AMERICANS—A RESUME OF THE FACTS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 18.—Below is the report of a committee appointed by a special mass-meeting of the citizens of Brownsville to investigate the border raids. The report was unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject matter of the statements of Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister at Washington, in regard to border troubles on the Rio Grande, to the effect that they are as much the work of Americans as of Mexicans; that American citizens, disguised as Indians and Mexicans, frequently raid upon settlers, and that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-Confederate soldiers, who, ruined by the war and deprived of the support of slave labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an honest livelihood, report they are satisfied that Señor Mariscal has been misinformed and grossly deceived as to the true condition of affairs on this frontier, and that he has thus unintentionally, probably, done the American citizens of this frontier a great wrong and injustice, as can be easily proved by the most undoubted testimony. The time given your committee is too short to prepare a full refutation of the unjust aspersions contained in the correspondence of Señor Mariscal, and your committee would recommend the appointment of a committee to collect facts and submit them to the consideration of the honorable Secretary of State to refute the charges of the Mexican Minister. In the meantime, your committee submit the following brief résumé of facts, which are susceptible of the clearest proof.

*First.*—That, for at least ten years since the close of our civil war, there has not been a single act of hostility, invasion, or plundering or filibustering against the Republic of Mexico from the Republic of of Texas, nor any act of a single person passing from this to the other side of the Rio Grande with any such intent, and we challenge any scintilla of proof to the contrary.

*Second.*—That for the last ten years, since the close of our civil war, raids of volunteering parties from Mexico to this side of the Rio Grande have been continuous and persistent, and these plundering parties have drawn from our stock-ranches hundreds of thousands of stock. They have committed murder, robbery, and arson, and to the repeated demands made to the Mexican authorities for their rendition to the hands of justice a deaf ear has been turned. We cite the following recent and notorious cases: The robbery of a store at Penescal and the murder of the Morton brothers; the murder of R. E. Asbury at Los Alemos; the murder of Mr. Fulton, Postmaster at El Sause, and his clerk, in Hidalgo County; the murder of Vidal la Hille by Ricardo Flores near El Postillo; the attempted assassination of Capt. King and a party of friends near San Fernando, and the murder of one of his friends; the murder of Alexander Morell, and many others, which will be detailed hereafter, and lastly, the recent raid of forty or fifty men in a body near Corpus Christi, which band captured and held as prisoners many persons, including three ladies, and which finally surrounded the town of Roma on their return to Mexico, for the purpose of robbery, from which they were only deterred by the presence of a force of United States soldiers. The proofs of the extent of the robberies committed by these plundering raids appear in the report of the Frontier Commission, to which additional evidence can be added.

*Third.*—That the charge that these crimes have been committed by ex-Confederate soldiers, disguised as Mexicans and Indians, and rendered desperate by loss of their slave property, is an absurdity on its face, into which the Mexican Minister could only have been led by ignorance of this part of Texas. In the first place there were never any slaves west of Nueces worth mentioning, the census of 1860 showing the total number in this vast region, equal to the State of Pennsylvania in extent, to have only numbered 259, while west of San Antonio River the number did not exceed 3,000. There are only eight Americans who are ex-Confederate soldiers in the County of Cameron, and west of Nueces there are probably not fifty ex-Confederate soldiers, and these would hardly disguise themselves to prey on their own stock. This charge is absolutely false, for no American has ever been caught among the many captured, nor is there known to be a single one in all the frontier States of Mexico, and we challenge any proof or name of a single individual subject to these charges.

(Signed) EDWARD DOWNEY,
Chairman of Committee.

## CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

At a meeting of the members of this society, held in the Chapel, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., Rev. William R. Alger, Pastor during the last six months, was invited by unanimous vote to remain permanently, which invitation he accepted. A statement of the financial condition of the society was then made. The church, chapel, and vestry, and five lots of land on which they stand, with organ and furniture cost between $300,000 and $400,000. The whole debt of the society is only $102,000, which it was voted to pay within one year. A subscription for this purpose was authorized, and the Finance Committee instructed to take charge of it. The first two subscriptions amount to $30,000; others are promised aggregating an equal amount. The church seats 1,200 persons. The pews are valued for purposes of sale at less than half the cost, varying the price from $200 to $1,500 each, so that every one that chooses can own his pew.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A RIOT ON A GLASGOW PLEASURE-GROUND.

GLASGOW, April 18.—A serious riot took place to-day at the opening of some pleasure-ground in the suburbs of the city. A stand, on which were 1,500 people, gave way and precipitated the spectators to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors, indignant at the carelessness of the proprietors, destroyed everything on the grounds, and burned the barricades around them.

## GERMANY.

THE GERMAN LAWS TO BE ALTERED FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AGAINST DESIGNS OF GERMAN SUBJECTS.

LONDON, April 18.—The Berlin Government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about to alter her laws with a view to the better protection of foreign countries against any future designs of German subjects; asks Belgium to imitate her example, and adds that it is desirable that an understanding on this subject should be established with all other States equally interested.

An Antwerp journal says that Germany is desirous of settling the question by means of an international congress.

THE PRUSSIAN BILL WITHDRAWING STATE GRANTS FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH SIGNED—ARREST OF AN EDITOR OBNOXIOUS TO BISMARCK.

LONDON, April 19.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Emperor William has signed the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic Church.

The same dispatch reports that the editor of the *Germania*, a journal conspicuous in its opposition to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested and his offices have been searched by the Police.

## ITALY.

ILLNESS OF GARIBALDI.

LONDON, April 19—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* reports that Garibaldi is ill and confined to his bed.

## THE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS—NO CHARITABLE INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY CONDUCTED AT SO SMALL AN EXPENSE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It appears from the annual report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the year ending Nov. 30, 1874, that the whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors supported or cared for by the National Home during the year was as follows:

At the Central Home, near Dayton, Ohio, 2,664; at the North-western Branch, near Milwaukee, Wis., 865; at the Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Me., 859; at the Southern Branch, near Hampton, Va., 637, making a total at the four homes of 5,025, which, with 77 who received out-door relief, makes the total number cared for 5,102. During the year 1872 the four homes cared for 4,632 disabled soldiers, and during the year 1871 for 4,310, showing an increase of 393 over 1872, and of 715 over 1871. Judging from the applications for admission daily received, it is probable that the next year will show a still greater increase over 1873. Of the 5,025 so cared for in the four regular homes during the last year, sixty-nine were disabled in the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and the remainder in the war of the rebellion; 748 were between the ages of twenty and thirty, 2,606 between the ages of thirty and fifty, 1,572 between the ages of fifty and seventy, and 99 over the age of seventy. Their disability was as follows: Four had lost both arms, 7 both legs, 3 each an arm and a leg, 275 each one arm, 322 each one leg, 115 were blind, and 54 insane, and all the others were "disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the service and in the line of duty." Of the whole, 88 were colored, 59 of whom were at the Southern Branch, and 1,503 are reported maimed, with a wife or minor child living; 2,184 are native born, and 2,841 are of foreign birth.

There were 178 deaths during the year. Gen. B. F. Butler, President of the Board of Managers, in his report, says the statistics show a very gratifying result in comparison with the expenditures of other institutions of like character. It would be remembered that all the beneficiaries in the homes must be totally disabled men; that quite one-fourth are actually treated in hospital, and yet, upon comparison of the average cost of the care of each beneficiary, bearing in mind that he is taken by the institution from a place where he is found, carried to the home, clothed, fed, employed, nursed, and all done for him that can be done, to and including the hour of his burial, an examination of statistics shows that no charitable institution having charge of men has been carried on at less cost; but, indeed, at an expense of quite one-third more.

## TREASURY DECISIONS.

LIST OF THE DECISIONS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—SPECIAL RULING IN REGARD TO SILVER COINS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following are decisions of the Treasury Department for the month of February:

Canadian stone is dutiable, though imported under contract for the use of the United States. The rate of duty is $1 50 per ton, whether dressed or undressed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to cause yachts employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, and designed as models of naval architecture, to be licensed on terms which will authorize them to proceed by sea to foreign ports. He may also commission licensed yachts, belonging to regularly organized and incorporated yacht clubs, to identify them and their owners.

Engravings on iron, or engraved cylinders for printing cotton goods, are dutiable as manufactures of iron, at thirty-five per cent., and sheep-skins with the wool on at the rate of thirty per centum ad valorem.

The extract of sumac is not to be classified as extract of dye-wood.

Invoices are to be made out in the currency of the country whence the importation is made.

The department holds that alizarine in the form of a liquid or semi-fluid extract, or preparation derived from coal-tar, is properly chargeable with duty at twenty per cent. ad valorem as a manufactured article not specially provided for.

Small pianos and small brass horns are properly classified as toys.

The act approved Feb. 8 last applies to wines in warehouse. On other merchandise affected, only to goods imported from and after the date of the passage of the act.

Composition metal leaf is not classified as metal trimmings.

Barges are to be documented.

Merchandise not invoiced cannot be withdrawn for transportation or exportation.

Five per cent. for breakage is not allowed on effervescing wines in warehouse. The grounds on which this position is taken are that the five per centum specified in the act of Feb. 8, 1875, being an allowance in lieu of breakage, is therefore analogous to allowances for damage from other causes.

Chlorate of barytes should be assessed at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Decalcomaine ornaments are classed as manufactures of paper.

SILVER COIN RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

The following decision relates to silver coin, and to what extent it is receivable for duties:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1875.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst., inquiring to what extent silver coins of the United States are receivable in payment of duties, and if any different consideration is to be given to silver coins dated prior to 1853, has been received. In reply you are informed that the silver dollars of the United States, other than those known as "trade dollars," will be received for payment of duties on imports to any amount whatever.

The trade dollar and silver coins of the United States of less denomination than $1, will be received in payment of duties on imports as follows:

*First*—When the total amount of duties in any one entry cannot be paid entirely in gold coin or silver dollars, because involving a fractional part of $1, said part may be paid in United States silver coins of less denomination than $1; the only limitation to this rule being that created by the eleventh section of the act of March 3, 1851, which limits the amount which may be received of the three-cent silver coins to thirty cents and under.

*Second*—When the total amount of duties payable on any one entry is $5, or less than $5, the total amount, if not paid in gold coin or silver dollars of the United States, may be paid in silver coins of the United States of less denomination than $1, with the limitation as to the three-cent silver coins above noted. As the further issue of the silver dollars and three-cent pieces had been prohibited by the Coinage act of 1873, no reference appears to be made to them in the Revised Statutes; but as these coins will doubtless remain for some time more or less in circulation, the law and regulations heretofore existing concerning their value and for what purpose and in what amount receivable for the Government dues will be continued in effect. In the matter of dates of issue there should be no discrimination in the silver coinage. Respectfully,

CHARLES F. CONANT, Acting secretary.
Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis, Mo.

## ANOTHER BROKEN DAM.

### WHITNEY'S POND, THE SOURCE OF MILL RIVER, BREAKS AWAY.

BRIDGES, MILLS, AND ROADS WASHED DOWN—DAMAGE TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DONE—THE RUSH OF THE FLOOD ON TO THE LOWLANDS—ONE BODY FOUND.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—A tremendous flood with disastrous results occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-five miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whitney's Pond, the source of the Mill River. This is a small river, not over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but running with strong current, mostly through meadow land, and emptying into the Charles River at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by the dam, about 100 feet in length at the Wrentham and Franklin county road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled a tremendous flood upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, country roads, and dams in its course, and causing damage to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000. Half a mile below this mill was the saw and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Company, known as Fisher's Mill. Such was the force of the waters on reaching here that it burst the thirty-foot dam and carried along the saw-mill portion of the establishment as though it was a toy ship. On rushed the waters three-fourths of a mile through the lowlands to where there were located woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the felting company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large heap of coal, deposited for use at the mills. Seventy rods further on the great dam at the Eliot Felting Mills was met. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Centre, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to the rushing current. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchman at the mills in opening a place in the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful, and although fifty feet of the dam were carried away the mills were saved. Down the stream half a mile further was the track of the New-York and New-England Railroad, some forty or fifty feet above the river's bed. Beneath this the water usually passed by an arched culvert, about ten or fifteen feet in width. Here the waters, with seemingly increased force, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed of pebbles. So firm was the embankment of sand above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then, undermined, it caved in for a distance of 150 to 200 feet, forming an impassable barrier to the waters above. When the road-bed sank a freight train was within 100 feet of the place, though not in motion. But a great volume of water had already passed the railroad and hurried on to the achievement of its greatest feat forty rods below, at the City Cotton Mill. The mill was originally a three-story wooden building, but latterly was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the county road succumbed, and then the water, obtaining firm hold of the main building, lifted it and sent it crashing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition that the cupola alone of what a few minutes before was a valuable mill remained standing upon the plain. The machinery and water-wheel went with the mill and shared the fate of the structure which housed them. The wings were left standing, but were so badly wrenched and undermined that they are probably ruined and will have to come down. Down the stream again, about half a mile, was another country road bridge, near Kingsbury Pond. This was snapped from its foundations almost at the approach of the waters and carried away. On the level space between the road and the river the waters spread out and ceased their work of destruction. The last bridge was swept about 7 o'clock in the evening.

One body was swept down on the flood, but it was supposed to be that of a man for some months missing. As far as known no lives have been lost, but the damage to property is very large. No houses were swept away, as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them. The following are the losses as far as ascertained: Whitney's dam, $2,000; Eliot Mills, $10,000; town of Norfolk, $5,000; New-York and New-England Railroad, $15,000; City Mills, $50,000 to $75,000.

A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the fall of the City Mills.

## THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 19—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails throughout the United States. The barometer has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast, and the temperature is below freezing north of North Carolina. The temperature has risen in the districts of the Mississippi Valley, with easterly to south-easterly winds. The barometer is highest in the Gulf States and low off the New-England coast and in the extreme North-west. The rivers have fallen at Leavenworth, Hermann, St. Louis, Memphis, Marietta, and Evansville, and risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

*For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear and continued cold weather will prevail, with north-west to south-west winds and slowly rising barometer on the coast.*

For the South Atlantic States, clear and decidedly cool weather, with light, variable winds, mostly from the north, during the day, and high barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, partly cloudy weather and slowly rising temperature, with south-east to south-west winds and falling barometer during Monday night.

The Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 34° | 25° | 3:30 P. M. | 50° | 32° |
| 6 A. M. | 34° | 26° | 6 P. M. | 47° | 31° |
| 9 A. M. | 40° | 30° | 9 P. M. | 41° | 29° |
| 12 M. | 43° | 32° | 12 M. | 40° | 25° |

Average temperature yesterday.................28¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................41⅛°

THE TEMPERATURE AT VARIOUS POINTS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The temperature reported at the Signal Office this evening at 4:35 o'clock is as follows at the places named:

| | Degrees Above Zero. | | Degrees Above Zero. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Huron, Mich | 12 | Boston | 38 |
| Buffalo | 20 | Chicago | 40 |
| Cleveland | 22 | Cincinnati | 43 |
| Alpena, Mich | 23 | Pembina, Dakotah | 48 |
| Pittsburg, Penn | 24 | La Crosse, Wis | 55 |
| Toronto | 28 | St. Louis | 57 |
| Philadelphia | 30 | St. Paul | 62 |
| Baltimore | | Memphis | |
| Washington | | Montgomery, Ala | 64 |
| New-York | 32 | Leavenworth | 69 |
| Toledo | 33 | Vicksburg | 71 |
| Nashville | | Omaha | |
| Norfolk | 34 | New-Orleans | 75 |
| Portland, Me | 36 | Galveston | 76 |

The weather has moderated since morning. The following are examples: There was a change from the morning of 17° at Port Huron; 7° at Pittsburg, 10° at Chicago, 25° at Cincinnati, and 5° at Washington and Baltimore.

FROST AND SNOW.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 18.—There was a killing frost last night, which did serious injury in Georgia and North Carolina. It was the hardest freeze in many years. Truck farmers are badly injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18.—The cold weather along the Hudson still continues. In eastern Dutchess County there was a severe snow storm last night, and this morning at Pine Plains the snow was three inches deep.

NORFOLK, Va., April 18.—Snow fell here last night and to-day. The cold snap has killed fruits and early vegetables. The loss to the truckers is very heavy.

FORT MONROE, April 18.—Three inches of snow fell here last night.

FRESH ICE FORMATION IN LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., April 18.—The propeller Alpena, Capt. Thorne, arrived from Toledo with grain this afternoon, being the first arrival of the season. She encountered ice from off Ashtabula, and thence all the way here. There is from one to one and a half inches of new ice in clear places between the fields, and the old is freshly knit together.

## THE MINING TROUBLES.

TROOPS STILL A NECESSITY IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARRISBURG, April 18.—Sheriff Kirkendall, of Luzerne County, arrived in this city at a late hour on Friday night. His coming was expected at the State Department, but was kept from the public for prudential reasons. He came well supplied with affidavits and documentary evidence to sustain him in having called out the troops, as authorized by the Governor. After examining the Sheriff's affidavits, hearing his story, and comparing it with the evidence of Adjt. Gen. Latta, the Governor arrived at the conclusion entertained by both Gen. Latta and Sheriff Kirkendall, viz., that prudence demanded that the troops be kept in the coal regions for the present to make assurance doubly sure. The Sheriff agreed to return to his county and make another thorough examination of the situation. If he finds the condition of affairs so improved as to justify a change of opinion and programme, he will so inform the Governor. It was agreed that silence on his part should indicate the continued necessity for the presence of the military. No word has been received from the Sheriff, and, accepting this as evidence of an unchanged condition of affairs, the State authorities are active and expectant, awaiting further developments. The charges of cowardice against the Sheriff appear to have been unfounded. His deputy has been at the scene of the disturbances continuously since the trouble began, and the Sheriff himself has not neglected to perform his full duty.

THE STRIKE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD ENDED—EXPECTED SURRENDER OF THE MINERS.

POTTSVILLE, April 18.—The strike of the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this region is practically ended. It will be remembered that about a month ago the company notified its employes that all belonging to the Mechanics' and Working Men's Benevolent Association must leave the order or quit the company's service, and that thereupon the association held a meeting and ordered all its members to strike, and subsequently formed a coalition with the Miners' Union. The men struck as ordered, but many of them repented their action before very long and asked to be taken back into the company's service, while those who held out longest were disgusted to find on applying for work that the leaders of the strike were among the first to beg the company's favor. Repentant strikers are now turned away daily, the company having many more applications for work than it can supply. There is dissension everywhere through their ranks, and it is probable that what is left of the society will sever its connection with the Miners' Union at its next meeting, which will be on the 21st inst. The striking miners still hold out, but it is not probable that they can continue much longer, and well-informed men think they will surrender unconditionally before the 10th of May. The rank and file are anxious to go to work, but the leaders still have influence enough to prevent it.

## THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

THE CASE AS IT NOW STANDS WITH REGARD TO THE SUSPECTED MEN—KETTLE THE MAIN INSTRUMENT IN CORRUPTING THE DEPARTMENT CLERKS—THE PART HINDS TOOK—UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER INGERSOLL'S DECISION TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It will be recollected that seven persons were accused of complicity in the recent mail-bid frauds, namely, Kettle and Hinds, the contractors; Colt, Van Vleck, Floyd, Channel, and Rothrock. The cases of only two have been examined into by Commissioner Ingersoll, namely, those of Van Vleck and Hinds. Van Vleck was discharged, there being no evidence that he offered money or procured money to be offered to a Government officer for the purpose of inducing him to do an unlawful act. But he introduced Colt to Kettle, in order that Colt might furnish certain mail-bid information to Kettle, who, by Colt's own testimony, and that of Kettle himself, paid him for it. It was in evidence that Channel received money, but he has not so far made his appearance in court, although the Government summoned him as a witness against Hinds. The reason assigned for his absence on Friday was that he was sick. Rothrock testified that Hinds offered him $20, which he refused to take, but accepted whisky from him, both by the gallon and in bottles; and he mentioned the fact that Hinds had promised to give him a gallon of apple brandy, but had not yet done so. Floyd testified that Kettle gave him $2,500 not to lift his hand to anything; in other words, "to keep mum." But his conscience smote him and he informed the Postmaster General of his suspicions that a fraud was contemplated. He, however, had returned to Kettle only $1,000 of the $2,500. Kettle and Hinds were in partnership for mail contracts in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, and according to the terms of the written agreement Kettle was to manage the manipulation, which, it appears, meant that he was to secure, by the use of money, the assistance of "the boys," or clerks in the Post Office Department, a business in which he has shown himself to be remarkably expert. Kettle made all expenditures without consulting his partner, Hinds, but, according to his own statement, told Hinds that he had paid money. He could not recall the words that Hinds uttered on such occasions, though Hinds, he said, intimated that all was right. According to Kettle, Hinds has not yet paid him half the expenses of the manipulation, costing in all about $6,000.

The evidence shows that Kettle was the sole actor in corrupting the clerks, paying them money for their services, and that only one witness—Rothrock—testified that Hinds offered a small sum of money, which he refused, excepting the fifty cents given to him for the purpose of paying his car fare to Hinds' house, by invitation of the latter.

The sum of the entire story is that of the entire seven persons charged with complicity in the frauds, only one may be held for appearance, namely, Hinds, the others having been exempted from a criminal prosecution. Thus they escape. The counsel for Hinds will on Monday offer some evidence to disprove the charges against him of offering or procuring money to be offered to corrupt any clerk or messenger of the Post Office Department, when the Commissioner will announce his decision in the Hinds case.

## CHARLESTON (S. C.) EDITORS CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—The first criminal prosecution of a newspaper for libel ever known in South Carolina will begin to-morrow, at the instance of ex-Congressman Bowen, now Sheriff of Charleston. Messrs. Riordan and Dawson, of the *News and Courier*, are to be tried upon eight indictments for publications extending through several years, and covering charges against Bowen of frauds, bigamy, forgery, and instigating murder. The indictment based upon the publications implicating Bowen in murder will be tried first. Great public interest is felt in the case.

## THE HIGH WATER ON THE PLAINS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—A company of cavalry, under command of Capt. Mix, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day with the Harney's Peak miners. They had a hard trip, and report much snow and high water. The situation on the Union Pacific Road is unchanged. To-day the water is rapidly rising. The weather here and throughout the West is very warm, and the snow is rapidly melting. There are such great quantities of it yet that the water will doubtless be much higher. It is not probable that passengers and mails can be got through within a week.

## BILLIARDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 18.—In the billiard tournament last night Carter beat Hoa 200 to 67; winner's average 15 38-100, the highest of the tournament. In the last two innings Carter made 40 and 84 respectively.

Burleigh beat Miller 200 to 143, his average being 86 69-100. In the last innings Burleigh made 117, the highest count of the tournament. McAfee beat Honing 200 to 196; winners average, 6 66-100.

## THE CONFEDERATE DECORATION DAY.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—At a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers held last night to arrange for decorating the graves of the Confederates, on May 22, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking all ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies. Among those present at the meeting were ex-President Jefferson Davis, ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, and Gens. Colton, Green, and Gordon.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Polk, widow of Bishop Polk, died at New-Orleans on Saturday night.

Andrew E. Brown, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Albany, died on Saturday morning after a brief illness.

Philip Murray, who has been on trial in Pittsburg, Penn., for the murder of James White, was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree.

There was heavy frost and ice at Memphis, Tenn., on Friday, killing vegetables, and seriously damaging, if not killing, fruit prospects.

William Dunn, of Springfield, Mass., was killed on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, near North Adams, on Saturday.

The students of Bowdoin College have voted to send a six-oared crew to the university race at Saratoga in June. The crew pulled on the river on Saturday morning last for the first time this season.

The delegation of gentlemen from Texas was received on 'Change on Saturday at Cincinnati. Speeches were made by Col. Holloway, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Robinson, and Mr. Small, of the delegation.

George S. Phillips, solicitor, &c., of Galt, Ontario, committed suicide on Friday evening by blowing the top of his head off with a rifle. Temporary insanity, induced by stimulants, accounts for the act, Mr. Phillips being in the habit of using chloral.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large two-story block at Hooksett, N. H., was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday. Loss, $5,000; insured.

The residence of John M. Patterson, in Erie, Penn., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $500, in the Lancaster Company, of that State.

A fire occurred Saturday evening in the pawnshop of E. Sparenberg, No. 85 Canal street, caused by some dresses igniting from a gas-jet. Damage, $100; insured.

P. J. Toohey's hotel, at Groveton, N. H., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $10,000; insured for $6,000 in the Home, Hartford, and Ætna Companies.

A fire broke out at 3:15 o'clock on Saturday morning in the four-and-a-half-story brick building, corner of Franklin and Congress streets, Boston, Mass. The fire caught in the upper story, occupied as a lithographing establishment. The other occupants were Clark & Warren and Lamkin & Foster, boots and shoes, and Robert B. Denny, wood. An examination proves that the loss by the fire will reach at least $40,000, mostly to stock, presses, &c., of Messrs. Armstrong & Co.'s lithographic establishment, who are insured for $35,000, and estimate their loss as in excess of this amount. The building, which is valued at $50,000, is not damaged above $5,000. The loss to other parties will be light.

On Saturday night a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the double building, Nos. 169 and 171 Canal street, occupied by J. W. Hamburger as a furniture factory. Although the fire was very quickly extinguished, a great deal of damage was occasioned. Hamburger occupied the fourth and fifth floors of the building, and his loss is estimated at $15,000. The second and third floors are occupied by Brown & Bliss, manufacturers of bracket and extension tables; damage by water $1,000. The first floor is occupied by J. M. Shanahan, dealer in undertaker's materials; damage by water $3,000. The building is owned by James Giles, and is damaged to the extent of $2,500.

## THE RAILROAD WAR.

A FRESH OUTBREAK—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO, AND THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE COMPANIES.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now entered into another war and with another Philadelphia company, that of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It has been well known for some time past that the relations between these two roads have not been as friendly as they might be, so that the recent outbreak has not been entirely unexpected. The cause of the difficulty is that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company has persistently refused to make pro rata rates with the Baltimore and Ohio on the cut rates on Western freight and passengers, although it carried the freight of the Baltimore and Ohio at what are known as minimum rates, which are much less than the regular local rates, in consideration of the large amount shipped. Some days ago the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio made it known in Philadelphia that until further notice all its Western freight would be sent to Baltimore via Shriver's line of steamers, and these intentions were carried out to a great extent. Some of the freight could not be sent in this way, however, unless at the expense of great detention and largely increased cost incurred in additional handling, and it was accordingly sent by rail, as usual. Under these circumstances the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company immediately charged the Baltimore and Ohio full rates on all the freight sent over its line. This the latter refused to pay, and the former in consequence found itself with a quantity of accumulated Western freight, and was compelled to make arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in order to get it off their hands, and it is now being sent to Bayview, thence by the Union and Northern Central Railroads to the West. The question is now whether the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company will refuse to carry passengers for the Baltimore and Ohio. As this would cause considerable loss to both parties, it is thought it will not be done, although it is impossible to say to what extent the matter may be carried.

## A MINER SCALPED IN THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A special from Sioux City states that Capt. Ferris brings news from Fort Randall that a squaw had arrived at Brule Agency and had stated that the Indians had surrounded the miners in Black Hills and endeavored to burn their stockade, but were unsuccessful. They killed and scalped one miner, who was away from the stockade. While the fight was progressing the Government troops arrived and rescued the party, and took them from the Hills.

## ROBBERY BY STREET RUFFIANS.

On Saturday night Dennis Leary, of No. 238 Eighth avenue, was in the vicinity of Amity street. He visited several saloons, and about 10 o'clock left the liquor-store No. 62 Amity street, and when he had got but a few steps from the saloon a crowd of ruffians who stood on the corner suddenly attacked him and knocked him down and robbed him of $10. They then scattered in all directions, but Mr. Leary cried for help, and Sergt. Young, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was close by, arrested Thomas McDonuell and Richard Smith as participators in the robbery. Mr. Leary fully identified them as being among the number of his assailants. At the Second District Police Court yesterday Justice Otterbourg held them in $2,000 bail each.

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**Lundborg's California Water**
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

## MARRIED.

JOHNSON—HUNTER.—On Thursday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Nyack on the Hudson, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, assisted by Rev. A. McElroy Wiley, SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of Elizabeth, N. J., to EMILY M. HUNTER, daughter of Charles E. Hunter, of Nyack.

MASON—RANLETT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, at South Orange, N. J., April 14, by Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr. EBENEZER S. MASON to ABBIE L. RANLETT.

MILLER—FROTHINGHAM.—On Tuesday, April 13, 1875, by Rev. E. B. Hodge, ANNA, daughter of the late Rev. John Frothingham, to JOHN C. MILLER, all of Burlington, New-Jersey.

SILVER—JENNINGS.—On Thursday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Ives Buddington, D. D., assisted by Rev. Joel Mann, CHARLES L. SILVER to LOUISE CORNING, eldest daughter of A. G. Jennings, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SIMON—ARONSON.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Engel, EDWARD B. SIMON to KATE M., daughter of Harris Aronson.

## DIED.

BAXTER.—Saturday morning, 17th inst., suddenly, MARY ELIZABETH ELY, wife of Harvey Baxter, and daughter of the late Giles S. Ely, of Brooklyn.
The friends and relations of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 19, from Dr. Diller's church, Clinton av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 18, VIRGINIA PEGRAM, wife of Richard W. Bleecker, and daughter of the late Capt. George H. Pegram, United States Army.
Funeral services on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J.
☞ Richmond, Va., and New-Orleans papers please copy.

BURNTON.—On Saturday, April 17, 1875, MARIA E., wife of James S. Burnton.
The funeral will take place from the Church of our Saviour, (Rev. J. M. Pullman,) 57th st., west of 8th av., on Tuesday, April 20, at 12:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BYNON.—At Yonkers, April 18, SAMUEL BYNON, in the 70th year of his age—a native of Colbrook, Brecknockshire, South Wales.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
☞ Colbrook (South Wales) papers please copy.

BURTSELL.—On Saturday morning, April 17, at the residence of her son, Rev. R. L. Burtsell, No. 239 East 25th st., DOROTHEA BURTSELL, relict of John L. Burtsell, in the 66th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend a solemn requiem high mass, which will be offered for the repose of her soul on Monday morning, April 19, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany, on 2d av., near 21st st. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

CHALMERS.—April 17, at Amsterdam, N. Y., AGNES, wife of John C. Chalmers.

DAMEREL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 17, MARY, widow of the late William S. Damerel, and daughter of the late George Damerel, in the 55th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 405 Pacific st., near Bond, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

DOMINGE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, April 17, CARRIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Raymond A. and Ellen Dominge, aged 7 years and 1 month.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 84 10th st., on Monday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EBBITT.—On Friday, April 16, MARIA EBBITT, wife of the late Humphrey Ebbitt, in the 61st year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 King st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

FOLSOM.—On Saturday, 17th inst., of diphtheria, WILLIAM F. FOLSOM, son of George W. and Fanny E. H. Folsom.
The funeral services will take place at St. Alban's Church, 47th st., near Lexington av., on Monday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, April 17, JOSEPH HAIGHT, aged 85 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 20th, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 17, of paralysis, HARRIET, wife of John Halsey, in the 67th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 Clinton av.

LILLIE.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 16, 1875, THOMAS WOODRUFF LILLIE, son of the late Benjamin H. Lillie, in the 29th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, Madison, N. J., on Monday, April 19, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay or Christopher st. at 11 A. M. and 12 M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

MARSELLUS.—On Saturday evening, April 17, Mrs. JANE MARSELLUS, wife of Rev. N. J. Marsellus, aged 82 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 294 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MAGIE.—At Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, April 18, MARIA, relict of the late David Magie, of New-York City.

POOLE.—On Sunday, April 18, at Harlem, JOHN R. POOLE, aged 47 years.
Funeral Wednesday, 21st inst., from No. 146 West 124th st., at 1 P. M.

POND.—On Sunday, April 18, SAMUEL METCALF POND, in the 60th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRYER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, April 18, JOHN PRYER, formerly of this City, aged 73 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELDON.—On the 17th inst., of consumption, JOSEPHINE H. SHELDON, aged 36 years, 24 days.
Her funeral will take place from Seventeenth Street M. E. Church on Monday, 19th, at 2 P. M.

TRELOAR.—On Saturday, April 17, 1875, CHARLES CLINCH, son of Joseph and Annie Treloar, aged 8 years, 9 months, and 18 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 247 13th st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, 19th inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—On Friday, April 16, SARAH MOTT, widow of John Wood, in the 84th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 105 East 37th st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

TO ALL, PARTICULARLY INVALIDS. Spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has had time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It strikes at once at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the Summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—On MONDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, elegant household furniture, at the private residence No. 44 West 32d st.

On TUESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., large and important sale of household furniture from storage warehouse, sold by order of the owner, who is now in Europe, comprising fine parlor and bedroom furniture, fine dinner and tea china, silver-ware, &c.

WE SOMETIMES EAT TOO MUCH.—When appetite thus outruns discretion, indigestion is the result; in such a case the most effectual means of soothing the irritated stomach is MILK OF MAGNESIA, which is pleasant as well as prompt. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO ORPHANS WALTZ"—BY H. TISSINGTON—The gem of the season! Embellished with portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and with scenes from the play, pronounced by all the most successful piece of the day. Price 75 cents.—Sold by all music dealers. Copies mailed.—Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

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JUST RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE SALE, AN IMMENSE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
CATALOGUE NO. 41 FREE. SEND STAMP.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 3 BEEKMAN ST.

## POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet for organization on TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway.
By order,
JOEL W. MASON,
Temporary Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES. } Secretaries.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 17, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold in one parcel three lots, together in size 75.7 by 94, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, and four lots forming plot, 100.11 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, for $1,000 per lot, the purchaser being D. Deviney. The price realized was so low as to occasion a good deal of remark, and the only reason that could be assigned for the sacrifice was that the lots formed a portion of the Harry Genet property, and the title might, therefore, be in some way affected.

The business of the past week has not been marked by any event of great importance, except that the general result of the numerous and important sales noticed on Monday last have not been as satisfactory as could be wished, nor such as to encourage operators for the future. The sale of lots belonging to the Ferris estate was postponed a month, after seven lots had been sold, owing to the low figures obtained, and in most instances where sales have been effected a sacrifice on the estimated value has been made. The only really successful auction of the week was one conducted by A. H. Muller & Son, on Thursday, at which property belonging to the estate of James Murphy was sold, comprising a number of down-town tenement-houses and lots. For these fair prices were realized. It is to be hoped that the record of the present week will be better.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, April 17, amounts to $456,152 as against $555,223, the figures for the previous week.

### THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange, except when otherwise noted, are as follows:

*To-day, (Monday,) April 19.*

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of thirty-four desirable City lots, namely, twenty-six full lots on east Eighty-first street, south side, between avenues A and B, being the northerly half of the block embraced between the said avenues, three lots, each 20.6 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 66.3 feet north of Eightieth street, two lots, each 25.6 by 106.6, on First avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-first street, and three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on east Eighty-first street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 18.2 by about 63, (rear line 24.8 feet,) on Water street, north-west corner of Dover street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick-front house, with lot 18.1 by about 34, No. 137 Cedar street, north side, 89.10 feet east of Washington street. Also similar sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the following Twenty-third Ward property: Ten lots, together forming a plot in size 205 by 170 by 189 by 125.6, on the King's Bridge road, south-west corner of Jefferson avenue; three lots, together in size 83 by 100 by 66 by 1 6, on Locust avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Ryer place, and three lots, each 25 by 125, on River avenue, east side, 400 feet north of James street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sales, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, as follows: One house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, west of Lexington avenue; one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighth street, north side, 433.4 feet east of —— avenue; and one house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 125 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.1, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, seventy-five feet east of Second avenue, and one house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 295 feet east of Third avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, ninety-five feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue, with twelve gore lots, in rear, ranging in depth from 2 to 82 feet.

*Tuesday, April 20.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the very valuable property on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Nineteenth street, known as Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church, embracing a plot of land, 84 by 150, with the elegant stone church thereon. The location for business or other purposes is one of the best in the City, and the proposed auction should attract wide-spread attention, as it is but seldom that so desirable a piece of real estate is offered for sale in the public market. Also, Trustees' sale of the valuable plot of land, 40.5 by about 162 feet, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-first street, and the equally valuable plot, 40.5 by 170, on Broadway, south-east corner Fifty-second street, both plots extending through to Seventh avenue. Also, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 113 West Twentieth street, north side, 160 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale of one three-story brick house, with lot, 21.2 by 75, No. 56 Harrison street, north side, 75.3 feet east of West street, and two two-story and attic brick-front houses, with lots each 20.6 by 75, Nos. 54 and 52 Harrison street, adjoining above. Also public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 87, No. 193 Henry street, north side, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., on the premises at 12 M., public auction sale of the handsome four-story and basement brown-stone front house 20 by 55, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 1,798 Madison avenue, near Eighty-third street.

*Wednesday, April 21.*

By Samuel Kreizer, public auction sales of the desirable four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 25 by 56, with lot 102.2 feet deep, No. 225 East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 300 feet east of Third avenue; also, four two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 20.10 by 102.2, Nos. 431, 433, 435, and 437 East Seventy-seventh street, north side, between the East-side Boulevard and First avenue; also, two lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 475 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the three-story brick storehouse, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 7 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

By Samuel A. Steele, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land, 110.6 by 101 by 28.6 by 3.6 by 76.6 by 138.3, on Broadway, north-west corner of Eighteenth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of one two-story brick house, with lot 20 by 68.11, on Beach street, north side, 66 feet west of St. John's alley.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 71.7 by 20 by 73, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 513 feet east of First avenue. Lease dated Nov. 1, 1870; term twenty-one years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.9 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, public auction sale of thirteen well-located and desirable houses with plots from 50 to 100 feet front; also ten choice building lots. This is one of the first suburban auctions of the season, and it is to be hoped that it will result successfully. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

*Thursday, April 21.*

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale, to close estate of William Irwin, deceased, of one two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 81, on Broadway, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fiftieth street, and one three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 77.10 feet west of Broadway.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Elias G. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 21.4 by 100, Nos. 142 and 144 Wooster street, east side, 180.6 feet north of Prince street. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 100.5, with a two-story brick stable and slaughter-house nearly covering land thereon, on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of six lots, together in size 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large house, 50 by 50, a stable, and other buildings thereon.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 75, on Second avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 252 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court partition sale of five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundredth street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 269.9 by 50.8 by 127 by 50 by 176 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 73 Suffolk street, west side, between Broome and Delancey streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. G. Meeker, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 400 feet east of Second avenue. Also public auction sale by order of the Department of Docks, of eleven pier and bulk-head leases on the East River and five similar leases on the North River.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, known as lot No. 34 on map of Wilton and Port Morris, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of seventeen two-story frame houses, with lots each from 22 to 25 by 100, located at East New-York, and situated respectively on Montauk, Bennett, Eldert, Shepard, Baltic, and Blake avenues. Also executrix's sale of a desirable country residence located at Ravenswood, (Long Island City,) and situate on Vernon avenue, fronting also on the East River, comprising a plot of land 150 by 583, with a frame house 70 by 46, a barn 73 by 23, and other buildings thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 33.9 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, public auction sale of the following valuable Brooklyn property; Twelve four-story and basement French-flat brick houses, with lots, on Duffield street, near Johnson street; one two-story frame house, with lot 18.10 by 67.9 by 25 by 45, No. 293 Gold street, east side, 63 feet south of Tillary street; one lot 25 by 100, on Gold street, west side, 150 feet south of Tillary street; three lots, each 25 by 95, on Tillary, south side, 25 feet east of Duffield street; and one three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 20 by 100, No. 674 Warren street, south side, 470 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, public auction sale of a first-class three-story and basement frame house, with plot 142.3 by 175 by 147 by 185, located at Bergen Point, N. J., and situated on Third street, south-east corner of avenue R.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the valuable plot of land, 85.8 by 85.8 by 49.7 by 49.7, with three three-story frame buildings thereon, located on Meeker avenue, north-east corner of Russell street, Williamsburg; also one two-story Mansard roof frame house, with plot 153 by 300, on Wyckoff avenue, south-east corner of Covert street, just outside the city limits of Brooklyn.

*Friday, April 23.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee's sale of the plot of land, 76.11 by 75 by 73 by 75.1, with building thereon, situate on Prince street, north-east corner of Marion street, known as the Shiloh Presbyterian Church.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Morrison, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 124 East Twenty-seventh street, south side, 120 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, being the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixtieth street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

*Saturday, April 24.*

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kircheis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 13.10 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 125.2 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence and Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Sutphin, Esq., Referee, of a house with 9 acres of land, located in Jamaica and situated on the Jamaica Turnpike, north-west corner of Hoffman Boulevard; also, 8 acres of land lying about half a mile north-east of the above, both tracts being known as the Bennett or Treated property.

### EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

NEW-YORK.

*By William Kennelly.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 lots, Anenue A, n. w. corner of 115th st., together in size 75.7x94; $1,000 each | $3,000 |
| 4 lots, Avenue A, n. e. corner of 121st st., together in size 100.11x98; $1,000 each | 4,000 |

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, April 16.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eagle st., w. s., 351.10 ft. s. of Westchester av., 25x120, Morrisania; Executors of J. Sohn to P. Corcoran | $575 |
| Rivington st., n. s., 102 ft. w. of Chrystie st., 19x83; F. T. Wannack to Josephine Pinnow | 13,500 |
| West Washington place, s. s., No. 39, 21x70; also lot on rear, 143 ft. w. of 6th av., 3x5; Elizabeth A., wife of S. Bateman, to H. M. and W. G. and C. P. Bateman, one-half part | 2,000 |
| 22d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; heirs of Eliza P. Giller to Victoria M., wife of A. S. Palmer | 16,000 |
| 24th st., s. s., No. 24 East, 20x49.4; J. S. Bosworth, Referee, to Elizabeth R. Cogswell | 10,625 |
| 31st st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x115.5; J. Blumenthal to J. Blumenthal, as Trustee | 20,000 |
| 41st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av.; runs w. 31.9, thence s. 71.6 ft., thence s. e. to a point 200 ft. w. of 3d av., thence 85 ft. s. of 41st st., thence n. 85 ft. to beginning; Julia M. McKivitt to Catharine Henry | 12,000 |
| 50th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; C. P. Buckley, Referee, to A. T. Hendricks | 6,400 |
| 112th st., s. s., 153.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to F. B. Chichester | 3,000 |
| 112th st., s. s., 170.10 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11; same to same | 3,000 |
| 117th st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x74.10; W. V. McDaniel, Referee, to J. C. Overhiser | 725 |
| 168th st., s. e. corner Concord av., 61.10x125, Morrisania; Elizabeth Hopwood to R. L. Hanon | 2,000 |
| 1st av., e. s., 20.3 ft. s. of 25th st., 17.10x41.2; also, lot on rear of this 27.6 ft. s. of 25th st., 10.3x20.3, A. H. Wallis, Referee, to G. Kammerer | 5,000 |

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hudson st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x100; Mary E., wife, A. Beverly to Eliza Myers | $8,500 |
| 46th st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; J. Blackhurst to W. Harris | 13,200 |
| 1st av., e. s., 48.6 ft. s. of 6th st., 21x100; E. Corrody to A. Maier | 8,500 |
| 3d av., e. s., 97.6 ft. n. of 14th st., 17x100; J. L. Phillips to J. Hein | 3,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| William st., No. 174, 5 years, per year | $1,800 |
| 4th st., s. w. corner Mercer st., 10 years, per year | 4,500 |
| 3d av., No. 983, 3 years, per year, $1,500 and | 1,550 |
| 6th av., No. 334, store, &c., 5 years, per year | 1,200 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### CHAMBERS ST.,

**Through to Reade st., opposite New Court-house.**

For sale or to lease for a term of years, the large and valuable property Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., through to Nos. 15, 17, and 19 Reade st., having a front on each street of 75 feet, and being 150 feet deep. The property is now occupied by the United States Government offices and law library.

For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

**FURNISHED.**—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED, four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low; or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,
or No. 35 East 17th st.,
or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

**WEST-SIDE REAL ESTATE.**—REAL ESTATE agents and brokers, take notice: Any of them having the following property on their books for sale—eight lots north-west corner 11th av. and 85th st., four lots north-west corner 9th av. and 100th st., 263 and 265 7th av., north-east corner 25th st., No. 169 West 25th st.—to take it off their books and not offer any more for sale. Particulars apply to HENRY MENKE, owner, 11th av. and 85th st.

**NO. 226 EAST 12TH ST.**—FOR SALE OR TO let, elegant first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in most complete order, with every modern improvement; size, 22.6x65x103.3. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

**NO. 36 WEST 32D ST.**—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to owner, JAMES L. WHITE, No. 307 Lexington av., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

**JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY,** has money to loan without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

**FOR SALE**—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

**FOR SALE, FURNISHED**—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,** SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Westfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors,
JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York.
A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

**FOR SALE.**—A DWELLING ON CLINTON AV., Brooklyn, near Fulton; large square double brick house, 42 by 42 feet; grounds 50 by 200; stable in the rear on Vanderbilt av.; house complete with all modern improvements; either with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York. Address Box No. 2,827.

**LESS THAN COST**—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick and frame house, eight rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; only a small amount of cash down; installments easy; part taken out in board by gentleman and wife, if desirable. Address PROSPECT PARK, Box No. 179, New-York *Times* Office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE** square mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start. Natural grazing the year round. Profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum. Climate unsurpassed. Society unexceptionable. Mr. Grant's colony (over 500 square miles) the largest and most successful in America. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen in New-York, who have visited the estate or have sons and relatives settled upon it:
John C. Gunther, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
George Moller, Esq., No. 96 Wall st.
Peter Moller, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel.
Thomas R. Clark, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.
For circulars apply to GEORGE GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

**RAHWAY, N. J.**

Sale at a sacrifice by an institution.—A new house, nine rooms, all modern improvements; lot, 50 by 200 feet; fifteen minutes from depot; large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; also, other houses on favorable terms. Address or apply to
N. V. COMPTON,
Exchange Building, Rahway, N. J.

**FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS**—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious, and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

**FOR SALE.**—A NEW HOUSE AND ONE-HALF acre of land. The house is 32x34, with the extension, both two stories, flat tin roof; never-failing well of good water by the door. There are three churches and a good free school all within five minutes' walk, and three minutes' walk to Hewletts Station, on the South-Side Railroad branch to Rockaway, one hour's ride from New-York. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at F. H. WEYANT'S store, near the premises, Hewletts, Long Island.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.**

The building and machinery known as the

BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS,

situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

### HOMES!
### RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

**A.—EXCHANGE FOR THE NEXT** TEN DAYS.—The greatest bargain ever offered. Elegant country seat on the New-Haven Railroad; built by most skillful workmen, under the direction of a New-York gentleman; house cannot be excelled; replete with improvements; plate-glass windows; splendid large mirrors, crystal chandeliers; large grounds; choice fruits; complete out-buildings; ready for occupancy. Any man willing to make a few thousand dollars easy is invited to make offers. Photograph and full particulars at my office. HENRY S. RIDER, No. 39 Pine st.

**FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES**—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A tract of land known as the Schuyler property, comprising thirty-three acres, in the village of Closter, on the Northern Railroad, about eighteen miles from New-York City, extending into the heart of the town, and suitable for good village lots. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York, or R. A. GORHAM, Englewood, N. J.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—AT THROGG'S NECK, near Pelham Bridge, several handsome villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade-trees; bathing, boating, and fishing; fifty minutes from City Hall on Port Chester Railroad; prices moderate; terms reasonable. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

**FOR SALE**—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, beautiful country seat; twenty-two acres high land; commodious modern house by city builder, adapted to all seasons; locality, site, surroundings, and neighborhood all unexceptionable. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Westport, Conn.; a large new house and barn, with seven acres of land; splendid view of the Sound; ten minutes from depot; no fever and ague; healthy location, &c. For particulars address
RUFUS WAKEMAN, Saugatuck, Conn.

**AT SHARON, CONN.**—TWO DESIRABLE RESIdences, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing, 3½ hours from New-York, for sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

**YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.**

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—FOR SALE OR TO let, nice country-house; six bedrooms; good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever, nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York; THEODORE AYERS, Morristown.

**PRINCETON, N. J.**—FOR SALE—A PLACE OF seven acres on Nassau st., situated between the colleges and preparatory school. Very pretty house and grounds. To be sold low.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

**FOR SALE**—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE CONtaining six rooms, No. 99 Huron st., Greenpoint; price, $3,600; terms easy. Apply on premises.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the house and lot known as number twenty-nine (29) Broad street, in the City of New-York, formerly the individual property of Samuel Kaufman, and more particularly described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, on the south-easterly side of Broad street, now known and distinguished as number twenty-nine (29) in said street, bounded westerly in front by Broad street, easterly in the rear by a lot of land now or late belonging to Jacob Sherred, deceased; north-easterly on one side by ground now or late of Joseph Stickler; south-easterly on the other side by ground now or late of Jane Sherred, widow of said Jacob Sherred, deceased, containing in breadth, in front on Broad street twenty-six (26) feet and four (4) inches, in the rear twenty-six (26) feet and two (2) inches; in length, on the north-easterly side seventy-eight (78) feet and five (5) inches and on the south-westerly side seventy-eight (78) feet and six (6) inches, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
Attorneys and Counselors, No. 200 Broadway.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
EDWARD MORGAN,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
Trustees.
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSE M. HURTADO,
DAVID S. GREENEBAUM,
ap19-1aw3wM Committee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**A. J. BLEECKER & SON**
WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT 12 M.,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 22,
AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

RAVENSWOOD, (Long Island City.)—The land and dwelling-house belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Agnes Noble, containing 150 feet 6 inches, fronting on the East River and running easterly back to Vernon avenue, 583 feet. The house, 70 feet front by 46 feet deep, is frame and well built with stone foundation and a fine cellar; it has fifteen or sixteen rooms, with hot and cold water; stationary washtubs, &c; good closets and pantries; the ground has a variety of fruit and shade trees; there is a large barn and carriage-house, 73 feet by 23 feet; immediate possession can be had. Maps, &c., at AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE, NO. 35 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF** TRUSTEES, OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST AND 52D STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF AMY R. SHELDON.

BROADWAY—Plot of ground, north-east corner of 51st st., 40.5x162 feet, through to 7th av.

BROADWAY—Plot of ground, south-east corner of 52d st., 40.5x170 feet, through to 7th av.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered May 20, 1875.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE**
OF 34 VALUABLE LOTS ON
1ST AV., AVENUES A AND B, AND 81ST ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

FIRST AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 81st st.

FIRST AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, between 80th and 81st sts.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

AVENUES A AND B AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Twenty-six lots, comprising the northerly half of block bounded by Avenues A and B, 80th and 81st sts.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE**
OF BUILDINGS AND LOTS,
NOS. 52, 54, AND 56 HARRISON ST.,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

### Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

**In Fifth Avenue,**

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

**NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.**—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**TRUSTEES' SALE OF**
VALUABLE LOTS,
ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,
99TH AND 102D STS., AND
WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.

Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.

Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

**PEREMPTORY SALE BY TRUSTEES**
AT AUCTION.
About 75 Acres of LAND on the HUDSON RIVER,
AT SCARBOROUGH,
the next station south of SING SING.

This valuable estate will be divided into fifteen or twenty plots, many of them comprising some of the finest BUILDING SITES FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them also includes a wharf. The views from several of the plots are unrivaled. This property is directly opposite the railroad depot

AT SCARBOROUGH,

and between the HUDSON RIVER and BROADWAY.

Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Knox & Mason, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 7 Pine st.; or Mr. Geo. W. Cartwright, Civil Engineer, at Sing Sing; the latter named will point out the boundaries and subdivisions of the several plots.

The sale will take place in the latter part of MAY, 1875, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TIMELY NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE**
of valuable property on
BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.,
By order of the executors of William Irwin, deceased,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

BROADWAY—The three-story frame house and lot situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 50 feet 5½ inches south of 50th st. Lot 25x about 80 feet.

50TH STREET—The two-story frame building and lot on the southerly side of 50th st., 77 feet 10½ inches west of Broadway, and adjoining the rear of the Broadway lot; lot 25x100.5.

WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys.

Maps at the office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer,

**WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL** 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE**

Of house and lot NO. 193 HENRY ST., on TUESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET

**ASTORIA.—TO LET,** TWO NEW HOUSES ON Jamaica av.; nine rooms each; rent, $450 each; three minutes from steam-boat landing. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT.

**ASTORIA.—TO LET,** PARTLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, opposite steam-boat landing, containing fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT, Fulton st., opposite Stevens st., Astoria.

**A SECOND FLOOR FRENCH FLAT TO LET.**—In good order, with all improvements; rent, $65 per month; containing seven rooms. No. 100 West 52d st., or WILLIAM H. LANGE, No. 340 6th av.

**AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTS**—TWO PERfect little houses, unfurnished, fine order, East 45th st.; good neighborhood. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.**—West 51st st., very near 5th av., four story, brown stone; most desirable for private family. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON RIVER BANK,** TO LET—With stable, grounds, and all modern appointments; cars pass grounds; rent low.
WM. NELSON, JR., No. 24 Old slip.

**YONKERS.**—SPLENDID COTTAGE TO LET, NEAR depot; modern improvements; grand river view; also a large house, with elegant grounds, cheap.
JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

**TO LET IN NEW JERSEY,** NINE MILES from City, between two railroads, a commodious house, barn, &c. Address with reference, NUTWOOD, Box No. 66 New-York Post Office.

**TWO FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSES,** THREE and four story, 74th st., near Madison av., to let very cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in store, No. 209 6th av.

**TO LET.**—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE IN 42d st., near 5th av.; first-class order, with gas fixtures; price to suit a good tenant. Apply to W. B. MARVIN, No. 265 Broadway, or No. 328 West 37th st.

**TO LET**—A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN Brooklyn, near the Catharine Ferry, with water-front; suitable for storage yard. Apply to R. G. MOULTON, No. 71 Broadway.

**TO LET.**—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—TWO first-class flats; twelve and eight rooms; entrance on 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be rented cheap to first-class parties. Apply at No. 99 Murray st.

**TO LET**—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

**TO LET**—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop furnished house No. 161 East 46th st.: rent $150 per month. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

**TO LET**—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st.; rent $1,800 per annum. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

**LARGE PARLOR, BASEMENT,** AND SECOND or third floor; fine private house, with all improvements. Apply to owner, 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

**TO LET**—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FLAT, PARlor, and basement, eight rooms. Inquire at the premises, No. 347 East 50th st., second floor. KARL.

**TO LET**—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NICE second floor, three rooms, with ample closets and all modern improvements. No. 310 West 26th st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent, $1,800
House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent, $2,000.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 144 2d av.; rent, $1,100.
House No. 141 Lexington av.; rent, $1,700.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent, $850.
Apply for permit to
H. MERRITT,
No. 53 3d av.

**WEST POINT.**—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE,
Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

**NEW-LONDON.**—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER months, at this watering place, a new and well-furnished cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Pequot House, commanding a fine view of the Sound; has water, gas, and all modern conveniences.

For terms, apply to H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor of the Pequot House, or at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, third floor.

**TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH,** N. J.—A large mansion, containing twenty-five rooms; five to ten minutes from depot; stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, &c.; five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited, and well shaded by large trees; large vegetable garden, (planted for the season.)
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**MONTCLAIR, N. J.**—NO CHILLS, NO MOSQUItoes: furnished house for $100 per month to desirable family, including use of cow, if wanted; ten rooms, one acre land, small fruit; ten minutes' easy walk to depot. Principals only need address EDINGTON, New-York Post Office.

**TO LET AT WOODSTOCK**—LARGE FURnished double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground; grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or two years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor. Rent low.

**LONG BRANCH.**

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 0 Broadway.

**FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED**
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

**TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER,** OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

**HOUSE ON THE HUDSON, WITH ABOUT** 12 ACRES OF LAND, TO LET.—Beautifully situated opposite Yonkers, with lawn sloping to the river, within about two and a half miles of railway station, and about ten minutes' walk from the ferry to Yonkers. Apply to WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS, No. 10 Wall st., New York.

**TO RENT**—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

**TO RENT.**—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR more years, a fully furnished cottage-house of thirteen rooms, about twenty acres of land, stable, hennery, good garden, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; half a mile from two stations. Apply to F. B. SCHENCK, office J. A. Benedict, No. 109 Water st.

**GOOD CHANCE TO RENT A NICELY FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE.**—Bathing facilities indispensable; not less than fourteen rooms; within an hour of the City; to a very careful tenant. Address, with terms, HOME, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**TO RENT**—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.**—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

**THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT** brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

**REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!**—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

**THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH** av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

**ASTORIA.—TO LET,** TWO NEW HOUSES ON Hopkins av.; nine rooms each; rent, $450 each; also a tower cottage; ten rooms, with furnace, gas, &c.; rent, $700; near steam-boat landing and cars. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT.

**SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET IN** house No. 818 Greenwich st.; separate baths; very convenient.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
### TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
*Times* Office.

### OFFICES
### TO LET
IN THE
### DREXEL BUILDING,
### BROAD AND WALL STS.

**TO LET OR LEASE,**
THE SPACIOUS
**Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.**

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LET**—TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT MODERate rates in the rotunda of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Leonard st. and Broadway, well suited for architects and draughtsmen, the light being unexceptionable; steam elevator. Apply on the premises.

**WALL ST. OFFICES**

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—NEW MODERN STORE No. 718 Broadway, with basement and cellar; size about 25x120, well lighted; also third and fourth lofts, together or separately. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LET**—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**A SMALL STORE, NO. 605 BROADWAY,** and small store, No. 607 Broadway, to rent, together or separately; desirable location for jeweler, tailor, or other retail business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LET.**—IMPORTANT TO DRY-GOODS MERchants.—Would be let for storage cheap, the elegant large four-story and basement store No. 15 Harrison st.; fine stand for any wholesale business. Apply to owner, A. HALLIDAY, No. 17 Harrison st.

**TO LEASE**—EXTRA SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars, apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LEASE**—EXTRA WIDE BUILDING NOS. 87 and 89 William st., near Maiden lane; well located for drugs, gentlemen's furnishing goods, offices or merchandise, at moderate price. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**TO LET**—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF FACtory Nos. 326 and 328 West 21st st.; let low and divided to suit tenants; steam if desired; wood-working machinery on premises will be let or sold cheap. Apply at No. 325 West 20th st.

**HARLEM.**—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

**TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE**—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

**OFFICES TO LET**—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

**TO LET**—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

**WALL ST.**—A SMALL FRONT BASEMENT OFfice, with fine show window and sign room, very reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 65 Wall st.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D** STS.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, by private family residing on the avenue, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2468 New-York Post Office.

**NO. 250 MADISON AV.**

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST** REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**A QUIET AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE** adults, occupying a fine brown stone house, offer good rooms and board to a family of three or four, to take the place of such a party, who have occupied them for three years, but leave soon for the country; no other boarders. No. 335 East 50th st., Beekman hill, near 2d av.

**NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,** FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

**A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR** and bedroom for a man and wife, with or without board, in a private family; no boarders nor children in the house. Also, a first floor, furnished or unfurnished, in perfect order. Also, a store, with two back rooms, neat and clean. Apply to H. BEENY, No. 344 4th av.

**FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST.,** with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

**WINCHESTER HOUSE,** (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

**MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY OF NO. 235** West 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses north-west corner of 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board.

**UNFURNISHED.**—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, singly or in suites, with every convenience, (no kitchens,) to let in the newly-arranged apartment house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN** elegant house, would rent a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., together or separately, with or without board. Address MADISON SQUARE, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS CAN** find elegant accommodation, or families wishing board can make arrangements for Summer; house strictly first-class; parlor floor very fine for doctor or party of gentlemen. No. 17 West 24th st.

**NO. 32 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN** 5TH and 6th avs.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, with ample closet room, hot and cold water, and one hall room to let; bath-room on same floor, with excellent board and attendance.

**A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND** floor, with private bath and closet, to let without meals; house first-class; near Union Club. Address S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

**SECOND FLOOR.**—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS rooms, handsomely furnished, soon to be vacated, and relet at Summer rates; private table, if desired; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

**NO. 413 EAST 84TH ST.**—TWO BLOCKS from Harlem boat landing, a nicely-furnished large back room, also a large front room, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; breakfast in rooms, if desired; private house.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 222 OPPOSITE HOTEL** BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

**ROOMS AND BOARD,** IN A SUPERIOR house, to families or single gentlemen; location, 21st st., near Broadway. J. G. SAND'S Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

**NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.**—A LARGE AND NEWly-furnished front room for two gentlemen, with first-class board, hot and cold water, and large closets, for $20 per week; also hall rooms, $9 and $10.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.**—Second floor; handsomely furnished, for the season or year; also, other suites; house and appointments first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.**—ELEGANT newly-furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. No. 115 East 26th st., near Union League Club.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH** AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

**PARLOR FLOOR**—THREE LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 36 East 20th st.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 351.**—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

**NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH** AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished parlors, with or without private table; also a floor—three bed-rooms, sitting-room, and bath.

**SEVENTEENTH ST., NO 61 WEST.**—TWO connecting front rooms, second story, to rent, with board, to parties desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

**FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217, WEST.**—AN elegant second floor, with private table; occupied four years by present party; also, rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

**ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST,** NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

**TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY** FIND very pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway. Best references.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—LARGE AND SMALL room, second floor, front, separately or together, to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

**NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.**—TO LET, WITH board, in a small family, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a large front room, with every convenience. References exchanged.

**NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.**—TO LET, ABOUT 1ST of May, a handsome parlor floor; private table, if desired; parlor and bedroom on fourth floor; references.

**NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.**—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, second floor, front; also, single rooms for gentlemen to let without board; fine restaurant second door; references exchanged.

**NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.**—ELEGANT OFFICE for physician; handsomely-furnished rooms and parlors, en suite or singly, with or without board, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

**AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WILL** BE rented on Murray Hill, with board, to desirable parties, very low. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.**—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water, to rent by the year to gentlemen, with breakfast or board; also hall rooms.

**NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water and every convenience, for gentlemen, without board.

**NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV.** AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Desirable suites of rooms to let, with board; also rooms on fourth floor, with or without board; references.

**NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.**—ONE SUNNY FRONT room, second story, with bedroom communicating, with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 294.**—SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife can have handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; unexceptionable references required.

**NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.**—HANDSOMELY FURnished large and single rooms for families or gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

**NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.**—A PLEASANT THIRD-story hall room to let to a gentleman, with or without board.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 123.**—DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; table board; terms moderate.

**NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.**—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, to a family of adults, or single gentlemen; references.

**TWO ROOMS TO LET**—FURNISHED, WITH board; house and location first class. No. 308 East 14th st., near 2d av.

**NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.**—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms, connecting; also one hall room; gas, bath, &c; without board.

**NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.**—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

**NO. 42 EAST 20TH ST.**—TO LET, PARLOR floor, suitable for either dentist or physician; also other rooms. No moving in May.

**NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.**—A HANDSOMELY-furnished third story front-room, or suite, in private family; every convenience; no board.

**NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.**—ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with first class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

**NO. 187 EAST 71ST ST.**—TO LET, WITH board, one pleasant room; private family, not moving in May; no other boarders taken.

**AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR** floor, with first-class board; also other rooms; terms moderate. Apply at No. 146 East 17th st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NO. 108 WEST 42D ST.**—TO RENT, WITH OR without private table, second floor; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 164.**—FIRST FLOOR, REAR, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also, single and double rooms.

**NO. 50 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN** 5TH and 6th av.—A second-story room to rent, with board; best of reference.

**THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO** let, with board; hot and cold water; also, single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d st.

**NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.**—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

**NO. 138 MADISON AV.**—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table and attendance.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED**—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE table, by a family of two adults, two small children and maid; location must be good. Any one wishing to rent such, say, for one month, and at a price to suit the times, address G. L. Box No. 270, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WANTED**—BY AN ARTIST, A HOME IN EXchange for painting portraits and other pictures. Address Rev. JAMES MILLETT, No. 111 2d av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT THE GLEN FARM** House, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot; about one hour by rail from this City; the house has all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, splendid spring beds and hair mattresses; extraordinarily healthy and romantic; fine drives, shade, boating, and bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, and fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those desiring to make early engagements. Address T. LOCKWOOD, Spring Valley, N. Y., or J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT THE** SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—One hour from City on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated newly-furnished; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; rooms en suite or singly; table d'hôte or private; terms moderate. Apply or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

**RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR** from Wall st., desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply to No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

**ELIZABETH.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate four or five adults with pleasant rooms and board; house and location first-class; four minutes from depot; references. Address C. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

**BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,** FIVE miles from Kensico Station; 500 feet elevation; very healthy, large house; well shaded; fruits, vegetables; table first class; daily mail; stabling. Apply at JOHN P. MOORS' SONS, No. 300 Broadway, or B. HOPKINS' coal yard, 1st av., corner 28th st.

**BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT** LEE, N. J.—Location healthy, shaded, secluded, picturesque, on high ground, overlooking river; fifteen minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Address B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

**SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED**—AT A large farm house near Sing Sing; surroundings pleasant; ready by May 1; also a pleasant cottage to rent. Address Box No. 6 Sing Sing.

**BOARDING**—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon; boarders will be taken for less if they come early.

**BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM**—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address
J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

**BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL,** N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N.** J.—Twenty minutes drive from depot; one and one-half hour by rail from New-York. Pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured at reasonable rates for the season; also, a furnished cottage with board, (private table if desired.) Apply at No. 45 5th av.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 127.**—MRS. P. E. PUTNAM having taken the large mansion at Greenwich, known as Prospect Ridge House, is now prepared to receive applications for rooms; house on high ground; rooms large and airy, and commanding a view of the Sound; billiard-table, bowling alley, and croquet grounds; no mosquitoes.

**LENOX, MASS—TO RENT.**—COTTAGES COMpletely furnished at Sunset Terrace Restaurant for the exclusive use of the tenants and their guests. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Service supplied. Apply to the proprietor, E. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

**WARREN HOUSE,**
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

**ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY,** OPENS June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms, apply at once, at No. 22 East 49th st.; good stable accommodations; references exchanged.

**ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON,** Staten Island, will open for the season May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON,
Proprietors.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A SMALL APARTMENT OR FLAT FOR occupancy in the Autumn, with all modern conveniences, and located between 40th and 52d sts. Address A. P., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## DRY GOODS.

**BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.**
EVERYTHING AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS,
BLACK GUIPURE, THREAD, YAK LACES.
REAL VALENCIENNES, POINT, CLUNY,
ECRU, SPANISH GUIPURE NETS AND LACES
SLEEVELESS JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, &c.
LACE TIES, RUFFLINGS, BOWS, SCARFS, &c.
500 TRAVELING SETS, $1; WORTH $2.
PARASOLS, SUN-UMBRELLAS,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES,
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, BUTTONS,
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

**CANTRELL'S** BOOTS AND SHOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

**AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR,** NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES,
mh29-1aw6mM* Administratrix.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM WALTER L. KANE,

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA . KOBBE, Executrix.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
mh8-1aw6mM* Executors.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874. JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-1aw6mM Executors.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 17.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | So. Pac.B.Mo. | 71½ | 100 | Mar.L & M.Ass.P. | 7½ |
| 31,000 | N.W. Consol. Coup. G. Bds.. | 86¼ | 110 | U. S. Express.... | 63 |
| | | | 200 | Union Pacific.... | 72¼ |
| 10,000 | do.......... | 86½ | 100 | do.......b3. | 72¼ |
| 10,000 | do.......... | 86¼ | 400 | do.......... | 72⅛ |
| 10,000 | U. Pac. 1st... | 99⅛ | 700 | do.......b3. | 72⅛ |
| 19,000 | H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con....... | 89 | 1000 | do.......... | 72¼ |
| | | | 100 | do.......s3. | 72¼ |
| 700 | West. Union.b3. | 78 | 1700 | do.......b3. | 72⅜ |
| 300 | do.......... | 78 | 100 | do.......... | 72¼ |
| 1500 | do.......... | 77⅞ | 100 | do.......... | 72⅜ |
| 400 | do........s3. | 78 | 500 | do.......... | 72¼ |
| 200 | do.......... | 77⅞ | 230 | Illinois Central.. | 103 |
| 700 | Erie Railway.s3. | 31¼ | 2200 | Rock Island.b3. | 104 |
| 1100 | do.......... | 31⅜ | 700 | do.......s3. | 103⅞ |
| 300 | do.......... | 3[illegible] | 300 | do.......s3. | 104 |
| 600 | do.......... | 31⅜ | 100 | do.......s3. | 104⅛ |
| 500 | do.......s3. | 31½ | 700 | do.......b3. | 104¼ |
| 1300 | do.......... | 31½ | 300 | do.......... | 104⅛ |
| [illegible] | Pacific Mail..... | 44½ | 200 | do.......... | 104 |
| 800 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 100 | do......b30. | 103⅞ |
| 800 | do.......s3. | 44⅝ | 100 | do.......s3. | 103¾ |
| 200 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 100 | do.......... | 103¾ |
| 1500 | do.......... | 44 | 100 | St. Paul......s3. | 38½ |
| 1100 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 100 | do.......... | 38⅝ |
| 2500 | do.......... | 44½ | 300 | Toledo & Wab.... | 15½ |
| 4500 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 100 | do.......... | 15⅜ |
| 700 | do.......s3. | 44½ | 100 | do.......... | 15½ |
| 500 | do.......s3. | 44¾ | 100 | do.......b3. | 15½ |
| 400 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 1100 | do.......... | 15⅝ |
| 1300 | do.......s3. | 44½ | 100 | do.......s3. | 15⅝ |
| 500 | do.......... | 44½ | 100 | do.......s3. | 15½ |
| 500 | do.......b3. | 44⅝ | 200 | Ohio & Miss.... | 27¼ |
| 1700 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 200 | do.......b3. | 27⅜ |
| 3400 | do.......b3. | 44¾ | 500 | do.......... | 27¼ |
| 600 | do.......s3. | 44⅝ | 300 | do.......... | 27⅛ |
| 300 | do.......s3. | 44½ | 200 | Del.,Lack.& Wes. | 114½ |
| 200 | do.......... | 44⅜ | 300 | do.......... | 115 |
| 1500 | do.......... | 44½ | 100 | Han. & St. Jo.... | 27 |
| 1000 | Lake Shore.b3. | 73⅝ | 100 | Pac. R. of Mo.... | 48¾ |
| 200 | do.......... | 73⅜ | 100 | do.......b3. | 48½ |
| 300 | North-western... | 44 | 100 | Chic. & Alton.... | 103½ |
| 100 | do.......b3. | 44 | 100 | New-Jersey So.... | 5¾ |
| 800 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 100 | Kansas Pacific.. | 19 |

MONDAY, April 19—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last, although not, strictly speaking, an eventful one in Wall street, embraced some interesting features, and closed with a cheerful tone financially. The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, showed an increase of $1,870,100 in legal tenders, and $2,513,200 in deposits, and a decrease of $298,700 in loans, $511,300 in specie, and $174,000 in circulation. The large gain in legal tenders reflects a drift of currency from the interior banks to this City, and both legal tenders and national bank notes are coming this way, as the rise in the deposit line shows. The loss in specie is of little moment, as the Treasury will, no doubt, soon commence to anticipate the May interest, an operation which will cause a large gain in the specie average of the banks, and a corresponding increase in the reserve. The Treasury disbursements of gold, for interest on the public debt and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, during April, May, June, and July, call for a grand aggregate of almost $90,000,000. The bonds, called in connection with the Syndicate, may not possibly result in the outflow of much gold, as the Syndicate will probably turn in large amounts of called bonds and coupons; but the May and July interest, and the $30,000,000 bonds for the Sinking Fund will be paid in gold. If there is no export of coin during these payments, the bulk of the gold to be paid out by the Treasury will find its way into the bank vaults. Thus, with legal tenders flowing in from the country and gold flowing out of the Treasury, there is every prospect for a great increase in the strength of the banks, and consequently assured ease in money for the future, both for legitimate and speculative purposes. Easy money is very important to the nation at present and in the future, especially as the time is close at hand when the cross-roads of the country will permit of produce being hauled to the railroads, and merchandise, in turn, transported to the stores of the smaller classes of merchants in the interior, and when the lakes, rivers, and canals shall have once more been opened to navigation. These important forthcoming events are this year preceded by easy money, general confidence and an advance in products to prices which mean a profit instead of a loss to producers. These pleasant surroundings to the general situation just previous to the opening of the country to that activity which usually characterizes the Spring, certainly hold out bright promise of the future and tend to strengthen the growing belief that the American people are once more to pass through an era of prosperity. It is true that some doubts are expressed as to the aggregate yield of Winter wheat being as large as usual, and also as to the plantings of Spring wheat; but these misgivings must be taken with some allowance, in consequence of recent speculation in cereals, for we always have more or less talk about short crops at this season, when a bull is in progress in wheat and corn. There is one thing about the new crops of cereals and cotton that must not be lost sight of, and that is that this year's crop of all the products of the soil will be raised and harvested upon lower prices for labor than for very many years past. This will enable the planters of the South, and the farmers of the West to sell their cotton, wheat, corn, and other products at comparatively low prices and still make a profit. This will exercise an important bearing upon the Fall trade, which, if no accidents intervene, bids fair to be unusually large in the aggregate, and more remunerative to the merchants than that of any season of recent years. The voice of the croakers is gradually growing fainter and fainter, and we are likely to enter the centennial year with a degree of prosperity that will reflect credit upon the enterprise and recuperative ability of the American people. The general trade of the City during the week was quite fair in extent, notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the weather. The speculation in products received some check, but there was a very steady distribution of merchandise from this point to the interior, in which the dry goods, hardware, and other merchants participated. The opening of navigation and a reduction in canal tolls, in connection with something like real Spring weather, are likely to give a stimulus to trade, and greatly increase the volume of our internal commerce. The great emigration now going on to the West, Southwest, and the Pacific slope has far more significance than is generally supposed. It will open up to cultivation an increased area of country, give employment to much idle labor, and also increase the demand for merchandise from the Atlantic cities, and particularly New-York, the natural commercial centre of the Union. The cheerful indications of the future as to the trade and commerce of the country have much to do with the strength of securities on the Stock Exchange, and the firmness at the close of the week may be accepted as reflecting an abiding confidence in the value of good railway property. The country cannot prosper without benefiting the railways, which are our great means of inter-communication; and hence this public faith in railway securities. An important item in the condition of the banks is an increase of $730,500 in the reserve, which brings the excess of reserve above legal requirements up to $9,701,475, and this amount will be increased in the future, as the legal tender average is undoubtedly a rising one. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday, as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

| | April 10. | April 17. | April 18, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $278,263,200 | $277,964,500 | $293,464,700 |
| Specie | 14,524,500 | 14,013,200 | 23,213,600 |
| Legal tenders | 48,419,900 | 50,290,000 | 55,163,900 |
| Deposits | 215,893,700 | 218,406,900 | 238,838,900 |
| Circulation | 21,506,800 | 21,332,800 | 26,840,300 |

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

| | April 10. | April 17. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $14,524,500 | $14,013,200 | Dec. $511,300 |
| Legal tenders | 48,419,900 | 50,290,000 | Inc.. 1,870,100 |
| Total reserve | $62,944,400 | $64,303,200 | Inc..$1,358,800 |
| Reserve required ag't deposits | 52,973,425 | 54,601,7[illegible] | |
| Excess of reserve above legal requirements | $8,970,975 | $9,701,475 | Inc.. $730,500 |

The monetary situation was without essential change. The ruling rates for call loans were 3@4 ₱ cent., with some exceptions as high as 6 and as low as 1 ₱ cent. Toward the close of the week the supply was superabundant and it bids fair to continue so in the future. The discount market has been very easy, with the demand for prime mercantile paper greater than the supply. Sales of the best names were made at 5 ₱ cent., with the range 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. At the Stock Exchange the course of railway and miscellaneous shares was toward lower prices early in the week, and the leading stocks declined 1 to 4 ₱ cent., but toward the close the temper of the market changed, and firmness prevailed in the closing dealings on Saturday. The decline early in the week was occasioned by realizations induced by the previous sharp advance, and the delay in completing arrangements between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies also contributed to the weakness of the market. Union Pacific ranged from 73⅞ to 69¾, with sales at the close at 72¼@72⅜. The strength developed by this stock in the late dealings was due to the increase in the earnings of the company, which show a gain of $200,739 82 for the first fifteen days of April over the corresponding period of last year, equal to a gain of about 60 per cent. Pacific Mail, after advancing from 43¼ to 43⅞, fell off to 42⅜, but on Saturday an active buying movement set in which carried the price up to 44¾. The North-western and St. Paul stocks declined 1¼ to 2 per cent., but subsequently recovered ¼ to 1 per cent. Ohio and Mississippi was weak and declined from 28⅝ to 26¾, with the chief loss on Saturday, the closing price being 27⅛. Erie was erratic in its course, advancing from 30 to 32½, reacting to 30½, rising to 32, and closing at 31¼. The rapid and violent fluctuations in this stock, coupled with the fact that the price ruling here did not correspond with those prevailing in the London market, was the subject of much comment on the street, and operators were much mystified in regard to the speculation. Rock Island fell off from 103⅝ to 103⅜, and advanced toward the close to 104¼, final transactions being at 103¾. Panama made the widest fluctuations, advancing from 121 to 128½, at which first and last sales were respectively effected. At the beginning of the week Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 27@25, but this was followed by a recovery to 26, the closing price. Investment shares were firm on a moderately active business, the dealings being principally in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New-Jersey Central.

The gold market was quiet within a narrow range, the two extremes of the week having been 115⅜ and 114⅞. The buoyancy of the London market early in the week occasioned an easier feeling in the gold market. At the close the market was quiet at 115@115⅛. Cash gold loaned at 1@3 ₱ cent. for carrying, with actual business at a slight consideration for use, although at the close some loans were made free of interest. Considerable disappointment was felt at the failure of the high rates of exchange to stimulate exports of coin, and this had a tendency to prevent the upward movement in the price. Foreign exchange was firm, and bankers' sixty days sterling was advanced from $4 86½ to $4 87, sight remaining at $4 90½. The supply of bills was small, especially commercial sterling.

Government bonds were strong in tone and a good demand ruled throughout the week, purchases being largely for the account of financial institutions. Railroad mortgages were in good request, and a large business was done in the leading issues with a further improvement in prices. The market closed firm.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $32,749,971 | March 6 | $10,819,850 |
| August | 32,101,567 | March 13 | 7,223,850 |
| September | 30,343,091 | March 20 | 7,960,911 |
| October | 28,933,335 | March 27 | 7,171,029 |
| November | 23,949,867 | April 3 | 8,866,590 |
| December | 24,085,984 | April 10 | 8,878,316 |
| January | 24,684,968 | April 17 | 6,117,777 |
| February | 30,161,910 | | |
| Total | | | $283,164,764 |
| Total same date, 1874 | | | 295,429,865 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $11,265,101 |

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $26,454,378 | Feb. 23 | $5,133,631 |
| August | 24,584,859 | March 2 | 3,469,070 |
| September | 21,690,714 | March 9 | 5,242,000 |
| October | 24,285,552 | March 16 | 5,127,000 |
| November | 19,988,235 | March 23 | 4,104,679 |
| December | 23,504,786 | March 30 | 4,170,069 |
| January | 16,286,303 | April 6 | 4,596,059 |
| Feb. 9 | 4,382,576 | April 13 | 4,151,269 |
| Feb. 16 | 3,952,584 | | |
| Total | | | $201,123,770 |
| Total to same date 1874 | | | 240,375,578 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $39,251,808 |
| Gold, April 17, 1875 | | | 115 |
| Gold, April 18, 1874 | | | 113⅞ |

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,506,728 | March 6 | $588,761 |
| August | 7,316,397 | March 13 | 664,270 |
| September | 2,222,533 | March 20 | 826,991 |
| October | 1,614,753 | March 27 | 639,283 |
| November | 4,448,600 | April 3 | 535,935 |
| December | 12,497,641 | April 10 | 593,992 |
| January | 10,119,325 | April 17 | 849,075 |
| February | 3,763,118 | | |
| Total | | | $50,186,312 |
| Total to same date 1874 | | | 30,803,239 |
| Increase in 1875 | | | $19,383,073 |

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | $9,989,078 | $14,992,537 |
| August | 12,508,813 | 4,100,122 |
| September | 11,719,133 | 3,439,339 |
| October | 9,055,558 | 3,466,993 |
| November | 6,673,821 | 5,035,120 |
| December | 6,489,818 | 7,122,943 |
| January | 8,187,814 | 9,207,578 |
| February | 12,031,058 | 6,332,307 |
| March 6 | 2,712,700 | 1,358,000 |
| March 13 | 2,232,500 | 486,009 |
| March 20 | 1,712,000 | 297,700 |
| March 27 | 2,738,985 | 238,418 |
| April 3 | 2,494,200 | 185,700 |
| April 10 | 2,834,700 | 61,474 |
| April 17 | 2,297,652 | 121,162 |
| Total | $93,678,110 | $55,455,196 |
| Total, 1874 | 93,857,289 | 50,234,243 |

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing April 18, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States 5s, 1881, coup. | 116⅝ | 116½ | 116⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, '62, coup. | 118¾ | 118¼ | 118⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, '67, coup. | 121¾ | 121⅝ | 120⅜ |
| American Gold | 115⅜ | 114⅞ | 113⅞ |
| New-York Central | 102 | 101½ | 98¾ |
| Rock Island | 104¼ | 103⅛ | 99½ |
| Pacific Mail | 44¾ | 42⅜ | 43⅝ |
| St. Paul | 39⅞ | 37¾ | 41¼ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 59½ | 58 | 59 |
| Western Union | 78¼ | 77⅜ | 74⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 73⅞ | 69¾ | 34⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 75 | 73⅜ | 75⅜ |
| Wabash | 16 | 14¾ | 44¾ |
| North-western | 45⅝ | 43⅞ | 51 |
| North western Preferred | 58¼ | 57 | 65⅝ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 115 | 114 | 105½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 113⅛ | 112¾ | 105½ |
| Panama | 128½ | 121 | 105½ |
| Erie | 32½ | 30 | 37⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 28⅝ | 26¾ | 29½ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 30¾ |
| Harlem | 131 | 131 | 126 |

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102⅛ |
| Erie | 31⅜ | 31 | 31¼ | 31⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 73⅞ | 73⅜ | 73½ | 73⅝ |
| Wabash | 15⅝ | 15 | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| North-western | 44½ | 44 | 44⅜ | 44½ |
| North-western Preferred | 57 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 |
| Rock Island | 104¼ | 103½ | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| Pittsburg | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 115 | 114⅛ | 114¾ | 115 |
| New-Jersey Central | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112½ | 113 |
| Illinois Central | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103¼ |
| Union Pacific | 72½ | 72½ | 72¼ | 72⅝ |
| C., C. & Ind. Central | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | 27¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ |
| Missouri Pacific | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ | 49 |
| Panama | 128½ | 127½ | 128 | 129 |
| Western Union | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77⅞ |
| Atlan. & Pac. Telegraph | 26 | 25⅛ | 25¾ | 26 |
| Pacific Mail | 44¾ | 43 | 44⅜ | 44½ |
| Quicksilver | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 |
| Adams Express | 101 | 101 | 101 | 102 |
| United States Express | 63 | 63 | 62¾ | 63⅛ |

The following are the gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first fifteen days of April:

| Day. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | $33,150 94 | $17,077 07 |
| 2d | 33,119 27 | 23,914 25 |
| 3d | 29,027 63 | 24,334 18 |
| 4th | 30,000 00 | 15,783 11 |
| 5th | 26,286 39 | 14,000 00 |
| 6th | 40,757 65 | 21,589 51 |
| 7th | 44,775 39 | 19,015 10 |
| 8th | 33,928 85 | 23,930 78 |
| 9th | 39,464 61 | 26,831 00 |
| 10th | 40,062 62 | 32,046 93 |
| 11th | 40,000 00 | 25,924 90 |
| 12th | 35,018 85 | 25,000 00 |
| 13th | 43,759 25 | 21,985 46 |
| 14th | 41,851 59 | 30,043 54 |
| 15th | 33,419 75 | 22,437 14 |
| 1875 | $544,652 79 | $343,912 97 |
| 1874 | 343,912 97 | |
| Increase | $200,739 82 | |

The above increase in earnings for the first fifteen days of April, 1875, is equal to about 60 ₱ cent. over last year.

Mr. H. L. Hotchkiss, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. J. W. Burnham have formed a copartnership for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, Government bonds and gold on commission. The firm is located at No. 36 Broad street, and has a branch office at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which is connected by private wire with the down-town office.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 13,568 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 147 |
| Meal, bags | 4,272 | Tar, bbls | 437 |
| Wheat, bushels | 12,238 | Rice, pks | 412 |
| Corn, bushels | 12,913 | Rice Chaff, bags | 2[illegible]9 |
| Oats, bushels | 13,050 | Cheese, pks | 3,266 |
| Malt, bushels | 5,400 | Butter, pks | 2,269 |
| Peas, bushels | 300 | Beef, pks | 64 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 149 | Pork, pks | 66 |
| Beans, bbls | 9 | Cut-meats, pks | 419 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 1 | Lard, tcs | 1,050 |
| Cotton-seed Oil, bbls | 120 | Oil-cake, bags | 2,564 |
| Candles, pks | 100 | Syrup, kegs | 70 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,151 | Sugar, bbls | 240 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,248 | Stearine, pks | 52 |
| Hides, No. | 2,075 | Starch, pks | 835 |
| Hides, bdls | 233 | Tallow, pks | 15 |
| Lead, pigs | 526 | Tobacco, hhds | 273 |
| Oat-meal, bbls | 25 | Tobacco, pks | 145 |
| Leather, sides | 4,056 | Wool, bales | 21 |
| Pea-nuts, bags | 686 | Whisky, bbls | 150 |
| Resin, bbls | 9,163 | | |

ASHES—Have been in light request, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately inquired for at from 33c.@35¼c. for Yellow, the latter rate for very choice.

CANDLES—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for job lots of stock at unaltered prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—More demand has been noted for stock, chiefly for other than Anthracite, on a generally steady basis as to values. Anthracite offering quite sparingly. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Is in limited demand even in a jobbing way, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 25c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio active and very firm as last quoted. Sales, 11,556 bags by the Memnon, including 2,000 bags at 8¾c.; 3,002 bags at 18¼c.; 2,779 bags at 18⅛c.; 1,275 bags at 18c., and 2,500 bags at 16¾c., gold, leaving the stock of Rio in first hands this evening, 33,349 bags. Other kinds strong in price and wanted.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady on a moderate call for supplies, with Hogshead Staves at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

CORDAGE—Business in this line has been very slow, with values ruling essentially as last quoted.

COTTON—Has been in good request for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing steady. Shippers have been more inclined to operate, but their bids have been generally 1-16c. ₱ ℔. under asking figures. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,653 bales, (of which 1,509 bales were on last evening,) including 805 bales to shippers, 348 bales to spinners, and 500 bales to speculators....For forward delivery the demand has been fairly active, partly to cover outstanding contracts for the early months, opening steady, and subsequently improving slightly, favored, in part, by the very light arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,500 bales, of which 6,500 bales were on last evening and 19,000 bales to-day, with 800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; May, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; June, 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; July, 17c.@17 1-32c.; August, 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c.; September, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; October, 16 7-16c.; November, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; December, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; January at 16 7-16c. ₱ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,151 bales, including 144 bales by railway, and at all the shipping ports to-day 2,899 bales, against 5,215 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 3,964 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,165,085 bales, (including 1,458,057 bales to Great Britain, and 707,028 bales to the Continent,) against 2,335,317 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14 |
| Good Ordinary | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Low Middling | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Middling | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Good Middling | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Fair | 18⅛ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18½ |

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive at easier rates, ranging from $2 25@$2 40, currency, for short to full count.

FISH—There has been more inquiry for supplies, on a somewhat stronger basis as to values. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 83c.@85c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly dealt in, since our last, and has been quoted 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. lower, in most instances closing heavily. There has not been much inquiry from shippers. City Mill product attracted some attention, chiefly for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 10,200 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 60; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 45, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 45@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$5 90; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 90, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,300 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mill product, at current rates....Southern Flour very quiet and a shade easier; 630 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 25 for Superfine. ....Corn-meal steady; sales equal to 550 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull since our last. Spring has been in unusually limited request for export as well as for milling, and, under more urgent offerings, has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, closing weak. Winter Wheat has been in slack demand, and quoted somewhat easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,500 bushels, at $1 18½@$1 20 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 20 for about fair No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, with up to $1 22 asked for strictly prime afloat; $1 24 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 24@$1 29 for poor to prime No. 1 Spring; $1 31 for very choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 39 for choice White Michigan, and $1 32½ for Amber State, car lots.... New Corn has attracted much less attention, and has been quoted 1c.@1½c. a bushel lower, closing dull. Sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels at 89c.@91½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 91c.@91½c. for good to prime, afloat; 91c.@92c. for new Yellow Western; 90c. for new White Western, in store....Old Mixed Western dull and nominal.... Rye firm but inactive; 500 bushels State sold at $1 08. ....Barley dull at about former rates; sales, 2,500 bushels fair Canada West at $1 45 ₱ bushel....Malt and Peas as last quoted....Oats have been in fair request and held with firmness; sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels at 73c.@76c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c. for Chicago, 75c. for Toledo, and 74c. for interior stock afloat; 75c.@77½c. for White Western, odd lots; 75c. for White, and 75c. for Mixed State, and 74c. for Black do..... Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports included 14,251 bbls. Flour, 463,509 bushels Wheat, 209,100 bushels Corn, 6,494 bushels Rye, and 28,049 bushels Peas.

GUNNY, BAGS, AND BAGGING—Have been quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.

HEMP—Has been in some request within the previous range; sales, 1,000 bales Manila Hemp and 300 bales Jute Butts on private terms.

HIDES—A fair inquiry prevails for suitable qualities at about steady rates. The week's receipts have been 27,506 Hides; sales, 66,555 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 425 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28 ℔. on private terms; 10,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 19¾ ℔., at 23½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,875 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10¼ ℔.; 1,000 Dry Corrientes, 22¼ ℔., on private terms; 845 Dry Montevideo, 20¼ ℔., at 23½c., gold; 12,090 Dry Montevideo, 19¾ to 20¼ ℔., at 24c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,850 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21½ ℔., on private terms; 6,000 Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 22 ℔., at 22½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, (to arrive,) 22 ℔., at 20c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 3,000 Dry California, 23¾ ℔., on private terms; 2,595 Dry Truxillo, 16 ℔., at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,390 Dry Mexican, 20 to 21 ℔.; 470 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 ℔.; 370 Dry Bogota, 20 to 25 ℔. on private terms; 15,080 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 ℔.; at 20c.@20½c., currency, cash, selected; 2,200 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 ℔.; 350 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 ℔.; 485 Wet-salted Texas, 60 ℔., on private terms; and 2,450 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 10c., currency. And to-day 2,587 Corpus Christi, 3,800 Dry Texas, part at 20¼c.@20½c.; 600 Texas Kips, and 300 San Antonio on private terms....The stock in first hands here this morning was 194,500 Hides and 830 bales do., against 102,550 Hides and 439 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Firm but quiet. Sales, 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 44c.; and 35 hhds. Demerara at 45c.@46c. No further addition to the stock of foreign in first hands.

NAILS—Have been in moderately active request in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, since our last, within the previous range of from $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 02½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₱ 280 ℔.....Tar has been inactive, within the range of $2 12½@$2 37½. Sales, 120 bbls. Washington at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been held more firmly, with a moderate demand noted at 38c.@38½c. for merchantable. Sales, 95 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been more sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $48, currency, and City at $44@44 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 9,741 pks.; exports, 9,870 bags.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted rather steady, but without important movement. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c.@7c., and May at 7c.@7⅛c....Refined here, at 13⅞c.@14c. for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅞c.; and at Baltimore at 14c.@14⅛c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, closing more firmly, with sales reported for forward delivery of 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess, May options, at $22 30@$22 40, closing with $22 40 bid; 1,250 bbls., do., June, at $22 50@$22 55, closing with the latter rate bid; and 250 bbls., July, at $22 65, quoted at the close at $22 70. For prompt delivery business was confined to small lots on the basis of $22 37 for new Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; and $16 50@$17 50 for extra Prime....Dressed Hogs steady at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for City, on a moderate inquiry.... Cut-meats quoted about steady, on, however, restricted dealings, including 17,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 12 ℔., at 11c.@11⅜c. ₱ ℔., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon in moderate request at unchanged quotations; sales, 175 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 12¼c., and Short Clear at 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been in more confident demand, particularly Western Steam, which has advanced ⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing firmly at the improvement. Sales have been made for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 15⅝c., quoted at 15¾c. for strictly prime; small lots of City Steam at 15¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c., with Refined quoted nominally at 15⅜c.@15½c. for the Continent. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., April options, at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c., held at the close at 15¾c.; 500 tcs., May, at 15 11-16c.@15¾c., closing at 15¾c.; 2,500 tcs., April and May, at 15¾c.; 1,500 tcs., June, at 15¾c.@15 13-16c., held at the close at 15⅞c.; 1,000 tcs., July, at 15⅞c.@16c., and 500 tcs., August, at 16⅛c. ₱ ℔....Beef steady on sales of 175 bbls....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,742 pks. Pork, 1,840 pks. Beef, 4,982 pks. Bacon, 8,825 pks. Lard, 24,479 pks. Cheese, and 528 pks. Butter.

RICE.—Trade in a jobbing way has been quite moderate, since our last, at about steady rates; Carolina ordinary to very choice quoted at from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in ample stock and limited request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and heavy; Crude quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SEED—Clover firm but quiet at 12¼c.@12½c. for Western and State, in lots, from store....Flax steady but dull....Of Timothy 340 bags, car stock, sold at $2 55@$2 60 ₱ bushel; market unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request, and firm in price, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔. Central American, 6,000 ℔. Puerto Cabello, 5,000 ℔. Matamoras, and 2,600 ℔. Para within our range. Receipts—150 bales....Goat have been dull and drooping; sales, 121 bales Curacoa, and 50 bales Cape on private terms; receipts—986 bales. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 71c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@53c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

SOAP—Has been moderately active in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A fair inquiry has been noted for job lots, at about previous quotations. Invoices have been in slack request. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 37½c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10½c.11c.; Ginger, 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in fair request, with Western quoted steady at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively slow of sale, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw firm, as quoted in our last, with a fair demand noted on Refining account. Sales, 1,003 hhds., about strict fair to strict good fair Refining Cuba at 8½c.@8⅜c.; 191 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 100 bxs. Cuba at 8⅛c.; and 135 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined firm and in good request.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 130,000 ℔. prime at 9c; market firm....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 375 pks....Of Stearine, 250 tcs. choice Western, May delivery, sold at 15 15-16c. ₱ ℔.; market strong.

TEAS—Steady, and sales of 2,400 half-chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted a shade firmer, with sales reported of 57 bbls. at $1 14, cash, and 150 bbls. at $1 14½, regular way.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light demand generally, with Arctic at $1 05, gold; South, 90c.@95c., gold, ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show very little life to-day. Grain and Cotton room is in request, but the bids are a shade under the views of owners, and negotiations are progressing slowly. The offerings of Provisions and other general cargo are on a restricted scale, with rates quoted rather weak. The chartering movement in the local market is comparatively light. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum attracts most attention. Rates are without important change....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 60 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 500 tcs. Lard at 20s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 130 bales Cotton at ¼d., as it runs, with 7-32d. bid for room for compressed stock; 9,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel, showing a slight decline; 700 pks. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton; 850 bbls Apples, part at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 5,000 staves on private terms....And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,500 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 50,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 tons Provisions, 250 hhds. Tallow, 250 tons Oil-cake, and 8,000 hides at 27s. 6d.@30s., and 100 punchs. Molasses at 30s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain reported at 7d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., as the asking rate; 160 tons measurement goods at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 40 tons Bones, at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 9d.; 475 bbls. Apples, reported, in part, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 450 bxs. Bacon and 5,000 Staves, on private terms.... For Waterford, an Italian bark, 497 tons hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ quarter. ....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 478 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and another with about 4,000 quarters do., from Norfolk, at 5s. 6d....For Havre, by steam, 100 bales Cotton and 6,000 Hides, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, reported at ¾c. ₱ ℔.; 800 pks. Lard and Bacon, chiefly Lard, at 25s.; 375 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 30s. for cases, and $1 for bales; and 300 tons Machinery, reported at 30s.....For Riga, a Swedish bark, 635 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d., or, if direct, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for Grain, on the basis of 18c. in shipper's bags, at which rate the latest trade was reported.... For a Mediterranean port direct, a British bark, 449 tons, with Tobacco from Baltimore, and back with Marble, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a bark with Deals, from St. John, reported at 75s....For Montevideo, a British brig, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Flour at $1 10 ₱ bbl....For Hayti, a brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $8, gold....For Trinidad, P. S., a schooner, with Lumber, from Bucksville, reported at $10....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, and another with do., from Philadelphia, at $4 ₱ ton....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 ₱ bbl....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a brig and two schooners, reported on the basis of $5 25@$5 37½ for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, direct, an American brig, hence, with Empty Casks, reported at 80c....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a brig and two schooners, reported at equal to $5 37½@$5 50 for Sugar....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American brig, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,313 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $9 ₱ ton. ....For Machias, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $9....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 12c.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6 25; and another, with do., from Savannah, at $6.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, April 17.—There has been a fair amount of business in Wool, but the trade continues unsatisfactory. Holders are disposed to close up stocks as fast as possible, but manufacturers are quite indifferent about future supplies, and are purchasing only for immediate wants. The Spring trade in goods has rather disappointed expectation so far, and the feeling grows stronger that prices of Wool must settle down when the New Clip of the country begins to come forward. Fine Fleeces have been more sought after the past week and the sales have been 396,000 ℔., mostly X and above, at 52c.@54c.; some very choice XX and No. 1 at 55c., and a lot of 15,000 ℔. choice No. 1 at 59c. ₱ ℔. Included in the above sales are 225,000 ℔. choice Pennsylvania and West Virginia Fleeces at about 54c. ₱ ℔., to arrive. This was the only considerable lot of Wool held in the interior, and was taken by one of the leading mills. The recent transactions in fine Fleeces have materially reduced the stock, and the supply now in the country is in the hands of very few houses. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are still sought for, and command full prices. A lot of 10,000 ℔. Domestic selling at 67½c. ₱ ℔.; No. 1 is also very scarce and wanted, and continues to command a higher price than Pick-lock; a lot of 15,000 ℔. choice Ohio having been taken at 59c. Pulled Wool is still in demand at unchanged prices. The supply for some weeks past has not exceeded the demand, but with any falling off in prices, would recede. In California Wool the transactions of the week have been 21,800 ℔. Fall at 15c@26c., and 6,100 ℔. Spring at 30c.@36c. ₱ ℔. The recent receipts of Fall Wool have been of much better quality and condition than any previously received.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, declining; No. 1 Spring, $1 06@$1 07; No. 2 do., $1 01¾, spot; $1 03⅛, May; $1 05⅛, June; rejected, 91c. Corn dull, declining; No. 2 Mixed, 71½c., spot; 76¼c., bid May; 75¾c., bid June; rejected, 71c. Oats dull, drooping; No. 2, 59½c., spot; 60⅝c., bid May; rejected, 57½c.@57¾c. Rye in good demand; No. 2, $1 03@$1 04. Barley dull, unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, April; $1 10, May. Seeds firm; fair demand. Pork in fair demand, lower, unsettled; Mess, $21 95, spot or May; $22 20, June. Lard in fair demand, advanced; $8 50, spot; $15 50@$15 52½, May; $15 70@$15 72½, June. Bulk Meats in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 13¾c., for loose, spot or May. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls., Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat was ⅛c. higher. Corn, 75¾c., May; 75¼c., June. Oats declining; 60½c., May; 61c., June. Pork; Mess, $22 05, May. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Flour in good demand. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31, cash; $1 34½@$1 35, May; $1 36@$1 36¼, June; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 2 Spring, $1 06 asked, $1 03½ bid. Corn firmer and a shade better; No. 2 Mixed, 73½c.@75c., cash; 76½c., May; 78c., June. Oats weak and inactive; No. 2, 63½c.@65c., cash; 65¾c., June. Barley firm; advancing tendency; absence of business for want of stock. Rye—No sales. Whisky higher at $1 12. Pork held at $22 25; no sales. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 8⅛c. at Omaha, buyer to 10th May; held at 8⅜c.@8½c. here; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. up country, 12c. here; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. here. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c., June. Lard held higher; 15¼c. asked; 15c. bid. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $7 15@$7 60; Bacon, $7 75@$8; good to extra, $8 25@$8 75. Cattle active; firmer; demand exceeds the supply; good native Steers, $6@$6 25; medium to fair do., $5 25@$5 90; fair Butchers', $5 25@$5 40; mixed, $4 25@$5 50; Texans, $4@$5 75. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Petroleum easy at 14c. for Refined; 10c.@10⅛c. for Crude, in barrels; 6⅞c.@7c., in bulk. Clover-seed is wanted; sales of Pennsylvania at 12c.; Western at 12½c. Flax-seed dull; Timothy sells at $2 60. Flour firm and in light stock; sales, 500 bbls., including Extra at $4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour sells at $5 25. Wheat is declining; sales of Red at $1 28@$1 30; Amber, $1 31½@$1 33. Rye is worth $1 10. Corn is rather weak; sales of Yellow at 89c.@90c.; Western Mixed, 89c. Oats less active; sales of White at 71c.@72c. Provisions steady; sales of Mess Pork at $22@$22 50. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; Smoked do. at 13c.@14c. Lard, 14c.@15¾c. Whisky held at $1 14 for Western, in iron-bound barrels. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c.; Western Fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs are firmer at the lower figures; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, at 16½c.@17c. Western do., 16c.@16½c.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33; No. 2, $1 30; Mixed do., $1 29; No. 1 Western Red, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 27; other grades unchanged. Corn dull and weak; Southern White, 86c.@88c.; do. Yellow, 88c.@89c.; Western Mixed, 87½c. Oats dull; Southern, 70c.@73c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 12@$1 15. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork quiet but firm at $22 50@$23. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. for car loads, loose; jobbing lots, packed, 8¾c.@12c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter firm and active for new; dull for old; good to extra fine Western tubs and rolls, new, 27c.@30c.; old, 16c.@21c. Petroleum nominal, 6⅞c.@7c. Coffee strong; ordinary to prime Rio Cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky steady at $1 14.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Wheat dull. Rye held at $1 10 in car lots, and $1 15 for lots in store; in the street $1 is paid. Corn quiet at 90c.@92. Oats active and steady; sales of five cars at 73c. for Mixed Canada; 73c. for No. 2 Mixed State; 74½c. for No. 1 White, and 75c. for Bagged White. Barley quiet. Malt steady. Receipts of Cattle, 577 cars, against 519 cars last week; the average quality about equal to that of last week; top price realized, 7⅝c., and from that price rules down to 5¼c.; market rules steady and strong; Market for Milch Cows unchanged; prices, $45@$55. Market for Veal Calves easier at 1½c. decline; sales at 6½c.@8c. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 70 cars, being 12 more than last week; common to fair, 5½c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7½c., and good to extra, 7½c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Lambs, 7c.@8¼c., as to condition. Heavy Hogs are neglected. Pigs scarce and quick at 9c., and for selection 10c. is bid.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Flour—Supplies are now coming in; Fine, $5 50; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6; Treble do., $6@$6 25; choice do., $6 50@$7. Corn in fair demand, good supply; Mixed, 85c.; Yellow and White, 85c@86c.; choice White, 87c. Bran in fair demand at $1 50. Corn-meal dull at $3 80. Pork dull at $22 75@$23. Dry-salted Meats weak; some coming in; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon firm; fair stock; no demands; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams in good demand at 13¾c.@14¼c. Molasses in fair demand, firm; light supply; jobbing sales at 50c. for common; 55c. for fair; 60c.@70c. for prime to choice. Coffee in fair demand, higher; Ordinary to Low Fair, 17c.; Fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good to Prime, 18¼c.@19c.; stock in first hands, 4,500 bags; in dealers hands, 3,000 do. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 61; Gold, 114⅞@115⅛.

BUFFALO, N. Y. April 17.—Receipts—4,600 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,300 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; sales of 680 bbls. at unchanged prices, really entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales of 1,500 bushels on track and in store at 83c. Oats retailing at 70c. in store. Rye, market bare. Barley scarce—only Canada for sale; 5 cars sold at $1 35. Seeds firm; sales of 1,800 bushels at $2 50@$2 75 for Timothy; $7 75@$8 for Medium Clover; $9 for Prime Clover. Pork quiet at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—Flour in good demand; sales of Western Superfine at $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 75; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, $6 25@$8; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Southern Flour steady; firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extra and choice Family. Corn in good demand at 93c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 05@$1 10. Shorts, $27@$28 ₱ ton; fine feed and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—Flour, 5,456 bbls.; Corn, 5,600 bushels; Wheat, 9,908 bushels; Oats, 12,750 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour firm; Family, $5 35@$5 50. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 12@$1 16. Corn steady at 73c.@75c. Oats, 67c.@70c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 17. Barley quiet at $1 40@$1 50. Butter in good demand; best grades, 27c.@30c. Clover-seed firm at $12. Pork firm at $22 25. Prime Lard—Steam held at 15¼c., bid 15⅛c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; sales of 200,000 ℔. Clear Rib Sides, buyer May, at 12c.; 300,000 ℔. Clear Sides, buyer May, at 12½c.; 210,000 ℔. Shoulders, cash and buyer April, at 8¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Live Hogs quiet but firm at $7 25@$8 85; receipts, 1,600.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—Flour easier. Wheat steady, easier; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2, $1 02¼; May, $1 03¾; June, $1 04¾. Oats scarce, higher; No. 2, in store, 61½c.; May, 62c. Corn weak, lower; No. 2 Mixed New, in store, 73c.; May, 75c. Rye; heavy receipts depress market; No. 1, in store, $1 14. Provisions inactive, firmer. Mess Pork, $22 25, cash. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Middles, 11¾c.@12¼c., all loose. Lard—Steam Rendered, 15½c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, $1 17½@$1 18; May, $1 20; June, $1 21@$1 23½; July, $1 23@$1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 20½; No. 2, $1 18½; May, $1 20; July, $1 22½@$1 23; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 23½. Corn dull, nominal. Oats steady; No. 1, 65¼c.; No. 2, 64½c.; White, 65⅞c.; Michigan, 64¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—Cattle in good demand; pens now empty. Receipts, 1,100 head. Sales of shippers' at $5 50@$7 25; stockers' at $4@$5; butchers' $4 50@$5 50; scalawags at $3@$3 75. Shipments, 4,000 head. Live Hogs dull, declining. Receipts, 6,500 head; sales of light at $7 60@$7 90; heavy at $7 75@$8 25. Shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep active. Receipts, 1,690 head; sales of poor to choice at $4 50@$6 75; shorn at $6.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 72c.@74c. Oats firm at 66c.@68c. Rye unchanged. Provisions strong; advancing tendency. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; tierce, 16c.; keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 12. Bagging quiet but firm at 13c.@13½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 10; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; in the ear, 69c.@70c.; shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Mixed, 60c.@61c.; White, 63c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet, unchanged, 15¼c.@15½c.

DETROIT, April 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged; Extra $1 22½; No. 1, $1 19½; Amber, $1 16¾. Corn in fair demand, firm; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c.@76c. Oats in fair demand, firm; No. 1 Mixed, 63c.@64c. Clover-seed easy. Receipts—Flour 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat 9,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 17.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady at 87c. Barley dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 38¾. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted, $34 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Ship-stuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 75. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 65; Yellow Dip, $2 55. Tar steady at $1 55.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 785 bales; gross, 1,214 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,321 bales; to France, 1,668 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 156,401 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.@16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 441 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 21,680 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 356 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,870 bales; sales, 1,786 bales; stock, 37,928 bales.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 200 bales; gross, 200 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 25,745 bales.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 476 bales; gross, 506 bales; exports, coastwise, 12 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 52,842 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 108; new 5s, 102⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾; do. preferred, 38½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 8000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 67s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 17—4 P.M.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON—Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

## AN OHIO VIEW OF IT.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* thus puts its idea of the needs of that State: "We have a cord of second or third-rate men named for Governor on the Republican ticket. Now, it must be apparent to every one that a second-rate man will not do. We must have a man who can 'carry the flag,' and keep it to the front, without being boosted. He must be a man who can appear before the array as the Republican champion, and meet whoever comes into the lists. Let him be old or young, rich or poor, politician or plowman, so he can but show an unblemished shield and do his devoir with skill and ability in the canvass, we care not. He is the coming man, not only for Governor, but for higher honors. The prize is a brilliant one, and it is not for any feather-bed champion."

## TENACITY OF LIFE.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) *Telegraph* has this statement: "A number of various kinds of beetles, collected in India of the native hunters, by Rev. H. J. Bruce, now visiting his friends in this place, were placed in bottles filled with alcohol and hermetically sealed. These were brought to America with him. One of the female beetles deposited several eggs. These eggs and female were placed in a separate vial and duly labeled with date, and sealed as before. The sealing, however, was not sufficient to prevent evaporation, and the whole contents of the vial became dry and the eggs shriveled. The seal of this vial was not broken until March last, nearly four and a half years after the receiving and bottling. Upon opening it was discovered there was life in the eggs, and by further care a live beetle was the product of one of the eggs. This was preserved, and after four weeks' growth had obtained the length of 15-100 of an inch, resembling the mother insect. This is a development of tenacity of life almost incredible, were it not so well authenticated."

## THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

### A REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDER IN GEORGIA ADVISES THEIR SHIPMENT TO AFRICA.

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, April 15.*

The third-term movement has taken a new phase in Georgia, where Mr. Alexander G. Murray, an eminent lawyer, a Federal office-holder, and an ardent supporter of Grant, has issued a pamphlet in which he promulgates his views on the subject. In Mr. Murray's opinion the negro question is now of more importance than at any previous time, and he gives his views of the present condition of the citizens of African descent who inhabit the reconstructed States. He says that so long as the negroes remain here they will be a burden to the country in a national point of view, and that the burden will grow heavier every year as the old ones die out and the young ones come to fill their places, since those who have grown up since emancipation are much more worthless than those who learned to work as slaves. Mr. Murray argues that the negroes are totally deficient in energy, foresight, economy, and mental capacity; that without direction or supervision they would perish in a few years, so that it would be folly to colonize them by themselves on territory within the United States, since they would inevitably starve to death under such an arrangement, while their presence is a curse in any white community, because their habits of larceny are such, and their indolence is so excessive, that it is impossible for either the blacks or whites to prosper where the former form a large proportion of the population. The best workers among the old negroes will not do more than sixty per cent. of the work they did as slaves, while the young men will not do more than forty per cent. of what they ought to do. It is impossible for either whites or blacks to raise vegetables or chickens or hogs where there is a large negro population, he says, because they will be stolen before they come to maturity; and as the consequence of all these evils, Murray declares that in all sections where the African race equals, or nearly equals, the whites in number, the people of both races must inevitably get poorer and poorer every year until they sink down into abject poverty. To remedy this state of things, Mr. Murray proposes that all the negroes should be shipped off to Africa, a country which "God made to suit the negro," where the spontaneous productions of the earth supply him with food, and where the climate is so warm the year round that the transported freedmen will have no need to buy clothes. Mr. Murray said he cordially voted for Gen. Grant in 1868 and again in 1872; that no good reason can be assigned why the President should not be supported if he runs again; and announces his solemn determination to vote for him for a third term if he will only adopt this project of transporting the negro population to Africa as the great issue of the canvass.

## FORTUNE-TELLERS SENT TO JAIL.

Two men and two women were arrested in Baltimore, Thursday, charged with being fortune-tellers and so-called clairvoyants. The proprietors of two of the establishments, the two men and one of the women, were sent to the City Jail for sixty days each, and the owner of the third released on condition of giving up her occupation, leniency being exercised in this case from the fact that her business had not been advertised in the newspapers. The *American* says: "Capt. Lopson has decided to make a vigorous effort to rid his district of such people, and began operations several days ago. On Wednesday officers were stationed to watch the premises of several clairvoyants, with directions to ascertain the names of visitors, that witnesses might be obtained. Accordingly, as persons left the houses, the officers accosted them and requested their names. They nearly all appeared heartily ashamed of being detected under such circumstances, and, as the majority were respectable persons, it was with difficulty that the necessary number of witnesses were obtained. Many of the visitors were married ladies, while a large portion were young girls. The arrest of the accused parties was then made, and they were brought before Justice Eggleston. Annie Vanceiss, alias Mdme. Stanley, and her husband, Jacob Vanceiss, were first tried. The madame is a lady of sharp, sinister features, about forty years of age, and was neatly dressed. She stated that she was formerly of New-York, but late of Newark, N. J. She had been in the city about three weeks. She and her husband appeared particularly anxious that the affair should not get into the papers, not wishing, as they stated, that it should be known in Newark. She and her husband were committed to jail for sixty days. Dr. Henry H. Groth was arrested for similar practices. He hailed from Europe, but late from Philadelphia. He was also committed to jail for the same period. The last one examined was Mrs. George Volz, who had a husband and a family. A widow in heavy mourning and a colored man testified that they went voluntarily to Mrs. Volz, knowing her to be a spiritualist, &c. She told them brilliant fortunes and charged fifty cents. The colored man had his fortunes told for a quart of oysters, and was told it would be better for a gallon. Mrs. Volz said, in defense, that she never advertised. 'When people were fools enough to come to her she gratified their morbid desires, and the fun afforded her as much satisfaction as the money they gave her.' She told them whatever she thought would please them, and if they believed in the efficacy of 'charm' medicine she gave them a vial of some simple compound. She promised never to do it any more, and on this condition she was released by the Justice."

## DAMAGE BY THE MISSOURI.

Few people, says the Atchison (Kansas) *Champion* of the 11th, comprehend the destruction the recent rise in the Muddy Missouri is working between this city and Leavenworth. Acre upon acre of the most fertile and well-improved farms are melting away like frost under a noonday sun, and many of the thrifty farmers on both sides of the stream will soon find themselves landless and homeless, and the turbid, turbulent stream sweeping over the spot which has caused them so much toil and trouble to improve. A few miles above Iatan the picture presented is truly distressing. The raging current strikes directly across from the western to the eastern shore, and for full a mile the green wheat-fields have been eaten into and swept away, and still the work of destruction goes on. On the western side, and but a short distance below Atchison, whole cornfields had been undermined. Near Leavenworth, on the line of the Missouri Pacific, one land-owner declares of a fine farm of forty-five beautiful acres seeded in wheat scarcely fifteen now remain, and that even is disappearing at an alarming rate. Many of the islands are also being licked up at a rate that threatens a total wiping out, and in many places the channel is so changed that old river pilots are nonplussed to pick out a safe course. As this jamboree of the Missouri is merely incidental and preliminary to the great June rise, which all old river men predict when the mountain snows begin to dissolve, we hardly know what will become of the bottom lands when the stream is at flood tide.

## DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS SOUTHERNER.

Of Col. George W. Gayle, who died in Selma, Ala., on the morning of the 8th inst., a correspondent says:

"George W. Gayle was a man of more than ordinary talent. Admitted to the bar at Cahaba, then the county seat of Dallas County, Alabama, in 1832, soon he ranked at the head of his profession. For the last twenty years he had been on the downgrade, caused by dissipation. He was very eccentric, and was always playing pranks. In 1864 he had inserted in the Cahaba *Gazette* $1,000,000 reward for the assassination of President Lincoln. He was not worth as many cents. This reward was not over Gayle's signature. But few months passed after this before the terrible deed was done. Soon the war closed. The editors of the Cahaba *Gazette* were arrested because of the reward offered in their columns. In the examination Gayle was found to be the man who offered the reward. He was arrested, and confined about one year in Fortress Monroe. He was, however, mainly through the intercession of his wife, released by President Johnson. During his confinement in Fortress Monroe he became partially paralyzed in his lower limbs, from which he never recovered."

## AN INTERESTING MEMENTO OF SENATOR SUMNER.

When the Massachusetts Legislature passed the resolve annulling and rescinding the resolves passed in December, 1872, known as the "Battle-Flag" resolution, thereby removing the criticism which the Legislature had passed upon the course of Senator Sumner, copies were engrossed on parchment, and forwarded to Senator Sumner, and Senator Boutwell. The resolutions were presented in the United States Senate by Mr. Boutwell the last day Senator Sumner occupied his seat. After Mr. Sumner's death Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Milton, one of the executors named in his will, found in Senator Sumner's desk in the Senate Chamber the copy of the resolve sent to him, with the letter of Gov. Washburn transmitting the same. These documents, which have a historical value, have been placed by Mr. Pierce in the custody of the Massachusetts State Library, and they have been framed, and hung upon the walls of the library.

## SERIOUS ILLNESS OF GEORGE LAW.

The Troy *Times* of Friday evening says: "George Law, the capitalist, of New-York City, while on a visit to his country seat near Cambridge, Washington County, last week, was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever. Saturday evening apoplexy was imminent, and his death was feared. His family were telegraphed for, and arrived in Troy Sunday morning, from whence they took a carriage to Cambridge, reaching there about 1 P. M. Mr. Law is attended by Dr. T. C. Wallace, one of the most eminent practitioners of the country, and the patient, though still very low, is expected to recover."

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—ROCHESTER DISTRICT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.—General Term (Supreme Court) Calendar for Monday, April 19: Nos. 138, 156, 170, 180, 181, 212, 31, 32, 75, 97, 116, 118, 121, 140, 205, 206.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 16.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, April 19, 1875: Nos. 202, 206, 207, 208, 209, 22, 210, and 211.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barrett, J.*

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 12 o'clock M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.*

Nos. Issues of law and fact.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.
333—Lowenthal vs. Popper et al.
334—Cousselle vs. Trades Savings Bank et al.
335—Heilbrun vs. Racey et al.
296—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. the Mayor, &c.
352—Losse vs. Matthews.
354—Goldstein vs. Juch.
355—McClave et al. vs. Mount et al.
365—Hart vs. Pettit, &c.
366—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Blees S. M. Co.
368—Duggin vs. Parafet al.

Nos.
369—Merchants' Ins. Co. vs. Parker et al.
370—Congdon vs. Osborn et al.
371—Cragin et al. vs. Herbell et al.
372—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c.
377—Sutton et al. vs. Sauter et al.
378—Faulkner vs. Sauter et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
380—Monheimer vs. Keller et al.
323—Basch et al. vs. Ihrig et al.
347—Stevensen, &c., vs. Leslie et al., Ex'rs., &c.
382—Arnold et al. vs. B., N. Y. & E. R. R. Co. et al.
383—August vs. Karst et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
613—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.
917—Faris, Survivor, &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrillon.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
2429—Metropolitan Gas L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co. et al.
1103—Bohuet vs. Lithauer.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Condit et al.
1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.

Nos.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1109—Isidore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1143—Baldwin et al. vs. Townsend.
1233—Weed vs. Branda.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Resmer.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. Tribune Association.
1269½—Lyon vs. McEvardy.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, &c., vs. Volkening, et al.
1359½—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Sawtell et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
452½—Clark vs. Cockrill et al.
944—Gormond vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.
1124—Mackwold vs. Oceanic S. N. Co. (limited.)
1176—Laurence vs. Cecil.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard
1708—Guerney vs. Peters et al.

Nos.
2576—Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c.
852—Dun vs. Murphy.
1275—Same vs. Same.
1282—Same vs. Same.
1168—Doyle, an infant, &c., vs. New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
169—Willett, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
466—Beatty et al. vs. Matthews.
833—Schieffelin et al. vs. Marsh.
1388—Slade vs. Adams.
1214—Buchanan F. O. Co. vs. Rose.
1316—Clark et al. vs. Dickinson.
676—Winter vs. White et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

Nos.
1197—Tyng vs. Clark.
831—Emerson vs. Waddell.
1751½—Doyle, Adm'x &c. vs. the Mayor, &c.
929½—Shaw vs. Suneton et al.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
135—Hume vs. the Mayor, &c.
93—Hubbel vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
655½—Smith, Assignee, &c. vs. Avery et al.
657½—Same vs. Same.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
331—Nelson vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.

Nos.
1201—Nash, Assignee, &c. vs. Combs.
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1306—Strong, Rec'r, &c. vs. Taintor.
443½—Nax et al. vs. Rice et al.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.
1065—Wann vs. Ashley.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
899½—Rothchild vs. Grand and Forty-second st. R. R. Co.
959—Smith vs. Hardenburgh.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Sedgwick, J.*

Case on—No. 1,245—National Trust Company of New-York vs. Rolston.

No day calendar.

PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Daly, C. J.*

Nos.
1428—Peil vs. Conover.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
1302—Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1248—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.
1249—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.

Nos.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
251½—Talman vs. Connor.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2440—Hilburn vs. The Mayor, &c.
2391—Wice vs. Fitch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

Nos.
1395—Schrieder vs. Ritter.
1313—Demarest vs. Wesslau et al.
1443—Sutton et al. vs. Olmstead.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.
1379—Dittendorfer vs. Lewis.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1438—Marcelli vs. De Grau.
770—Jolies vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

Nos.
1279—Bissell vs. Reed.
1309—Gilmore vs. The Grahamite Asphalt Pavement Co.
2505—Leniecke vs. Brennan.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
1448—Caldwell et al. vs. Sparks.
1449—Dewey vs. Ketcham.
1328—McNeeley vs. National S. S. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

Nos.
9—Underhill vs. Parker.
25—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.
34—Havens vs. Klein.
35—Reid vs. Wilson.
45—Hargous vs. Neville.
60— ——— vs. ———.

Nos.
16—Levy vs. Newhorn.
48—Gardner vs. Blodgett.
8—Stokes vs. Cassidy.
30—Kuhn vs. Miller.
7—Burke vs. Hone.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.*

Nos.
2059—Bixby et al. vs. Brush et al.
2050—Jacks vs. The Mayor, &c.
1791—Monahan vs. Blake et al.
2045—Sullivan vs. Sturinne
2116—Rothenhausler vs. Weisendanger.
2121—Marshall vs. Maguire
98—Doyle vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Co.

Nos.
2179—Taylor vs. McDonnell et al.
2182—Harris vs. Morange.
2183—Downey vs. Morange
2188—Carr vs. Knight et al
2190—Leach vs. Carroll.
2191—Slater vs. Kirkus.
2195—Runkel vs. Theurkauf.
2196—Sullivan vs. Mahan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Gross, J.*

Nos.
3469—Mooney vs. Koehler.
1997—Bungert, Jr., vs. Wells.
1522—Rothermel vs. Sulzer.
2129—Wolff vs. Fisher.
1610—Weinz et al. vs. Raberstein.
269—Adams vs. Harrison.
1607—Neville vs. Minnis tree.

Nos.
1839—Bachrach vs. Burke.
1966—Manuf's. & Builders' Bk. vs. Kiss et al.
3717—Schuchman vs. Cannon.
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.
2197—Marksome vs. Stiasney.
2199—Pierson et al. vs. Sew.-Mach. Eng. Co.
2200—Ritter vs. Haas.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Shea, J.*

Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.
484—Garbarani et al. vs. Dondero.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fischer, impleaded, &c.
3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.
1424—Fisher vs. Dearing.
1798—Powers et al. vs. Hall.
3576—Searing vs. Wines et al.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.

Nos.
1314—Maxwell vs. Kegelman.
3287—Reeder vs. La Bau.
2270—Devlin vs. Butler.
2651—Wemple et al. vs. Bayles.
513—Krudop vs. De La Vergne.
1972—Benheimer et al. vs. Rowak.
3150—Marsh vs. Springsteed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

Edward Murphy, robbery.
Patrick Fallon, robbery.
Robert G. Stuart and Timothy J. Mulcare, burglary.
Peter Donnelly, felonious assault and battery.
John Lacey, felonious assault and battery.
James Hanlon, grand larceny.
Peter Moreau, grand larceny.
Charles D. Brown, grand larceny.
Ernest J. Boyd, grand larceny.
John H. Holmes, grand larceny.
Maria Grasfl, grand larceny.
Jane Grant and Ellen Barnes, petit larceny.
Thomas McCormack, petit larceny.
Charles E. D. Patterson, petit larceny.
Thomas Fennah, petit larceny.
Charles D. Taylor, grand larceny.
John Craft, grand larceny.
Martin Miller, assault and battery.

## THE MAXWELL MALPRACTICE CASE.

Catharine Maxwell, the octogenarian female doctress who was charged before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, with causing the death of Miss Antoinette Fenner, of Brooklyn, by malpractice, has been held in $1,000 bail for trial. Mr. John H. Betts, the proprietor of the Eastern Hotel, on Whitehall street, who was examined on a charge of being an accessory, has been discharged, the evidence showing that he was in no way privy to it, and that Miss Fenner acted on her own judgment and without his knowledge, in submitting herself to the woman's treatment.

# CUBAN GOSSIP.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE STRIFE.

VALMASEDA'S LATEST TOUR—DISCONTENT IN IN THE ARMY—A LEVY ON THE BANK OF SPAIN—HOPES AND FEARS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

Early last Thursday morning Count Valmaseda, having overcome all the difficulties attendant upon the raising of funds, left this city for the centre of operations in Las Villas. He was accompanied to the depot by the principal authorities, but he takes with him only three aides de camp, Major Julio Alvarez, Capt. Antonio Marti, and Lieut. Eduardo Martorell. During his "absence in the districts where the rebels are," to quote the words of the official notification, the Segundo Cabo, Gen. Buenaventura Carbo, will attend to the ordinary dispatch of the Captain General's business. The *Voz de Cuba* sends after him a pious wish that his presence in the hot-bed of the insurrection may contribute to the speedy pacification of the country, and that he may return after having secured this object.

### DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

If report is to be credited, and among all the officers of both Army and Navy there seems to be no hesitation to confirm it, there is great discontent existing among the troops, owing to the arrears of pay due them. Many men in both branches of the service, officers as well as privates and sailors, have had no pay for six months. It has been deemed more important, in view of the more pressing danger, to allay the discontent of those in the field, and this explains Valmaseda's recent efforts to get funds, and his delay in going to Las Villas to examine into the situation for himself. It has now been decreed to pay the Army from the first of this month in gold. In order to meet the pressing needs of the Army, for it was evident that nothing could be done until the troops were paid, Valmaseda coaxed or compelled the Spanish Bank to let him have $2,000,000 in gold—for that and other purposes. The following is popularly supposed to have been the method of disposal of the amount: $400,000 he took with him into the country for the troops, $450,000 he leaves here, or has sent to Spain, and the bank has $1,150,000 subject to his order. So outspoken is popular cynicism that it is openly said that Valmaseda will manage to get that balance into Spain. The bank will probably be permitted to issue more currency. It is reported that many depositors are withdrawing their coin from the bank, not thinking it safe to let it remain where the superior authority can so easily lay hands upon it. Valmaseda may require more money and may levy a forced loan.

### THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The *Diario* does not consider that Valmaseda has lost any time in preparing for the campaign, and augurs that it will be a very active one. It makes another call upon the patriotism of the Spaniards in Cuba, in which it declares it still has faith, urges everybody to come forward and aid the authority in another supreme effort, and believes that the instinct of self-preservation should be sufficient to induce them to make all imaginable efforts to speedily restore peace, the supreme necessity of the nation and of this province. The Captain General is to make his head-quarters at Las Cruces, and he arrived Thursday afternoon at Santo Domingo. A rumor has been current for two days past that Maximo Gomez and a large band of insurgents had made their appearance in the Colon District.

### THE CINCO VILLAS.

All reports from the Villas are of the most meagre description. It is said that the insurgents have withdrawn from the vicinity of Sagua, where they have burned so many estates, and gone into the District of Sanctus Spiritus, thereby performing a feint movement, and as soon as they succeed in getting the Spanish troops to change their positions and move in pursuit, they intend to swoop down into the Colon District and lay that waste. According to the latest official advices, the insurgent band which entered the District of Cartagena on the 7th was overtaken by the Leon column, and six of them were killed. The Spanish authorities are now busy punishing those suspected of complicity with the insurgents in setting fire to the sugar plantations. On Saturday last, on the estate Santo Tomas, belonging to Don Tomas Rivalta, two negroes and two mulattoes, convicted of being parties to the fires which completely destroyed that estate, were shot. At Santa Clara, on the same day, a council of war was held on a negro accused of "infidencia." There have been similar scenes enacted at other points in the island.

### THE CITY OF HAVANA.

Havana still remains quite healthy. Yellow fever has not yet taken an epidemic form, and but few cases are reported. The weather is pleasant. The ice monopoly, which has for nearly thirty years existed in this city, has at last been broken up by a well-known New-York firm, who are sustained by contract with all the principal consumers of ice in Havana and vicinity. The former price of $60 in gold per ton has thus been reduced to $30 per ton, greatly to the benefit of the public. A novel feature is in the transportation of ice by steam-ship to this port from New-York, instead of the slow and tedious process of shipment by sailing vessels.

## SWINDLED BY CAR GAMBLERS.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 16th inst., says: "The other day the fact was mentioned that Canada Bill and his gang were at Tiffin, and had been ordered out of town. They left Tiffin and went to Clyde, where they got hold of a ninny with more money than brains, and succeeded in swindling him out of $300 at three-card monte. The gang escaped as usual by leaving the town immediately after they had fleeced their victim. We learn from the Elyria *Republican* that a portion of Canada Bill's gang swindled a cattle buyer named A. Casler, hailing from New-York State, out of $915 on a west-bound passenger train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad one day last week. The playing commenced soon after the train left Cleveland and the fool and his money parted before the cars reached Berea. Between Berea and Elyria the engine of the train became disabled and the cars were stopped. The three-card monte men got off the train to see what was the matter, and as they have not yet reported the cause of the delay, it is fair to presume that they haven't concluded the investigation. The damage to the engine was repaired in the course of an hour, and the train moved on. Carter got off at Elyria, where he remained over night, and went to Cleveland the next morning to find the swindlers, but was, of course, unsuccessful. The three-card manipulators were two of the 'stool-pigeons' who belong to Canada Bill's gang, and a blackleg named Porter, supposed to be Canada Bill's partner."

## EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. Henry Hilger, a member of the Baltimore Bar, delivered a lecture in that city, on Friday evening, upon "the Rocky Mountains and their inhabitants." Speaking of the Pueblo Indians, he described them as descendants of the Aztecs, and detailed a very interesting conversation on one occasion between President Johnson and Ambrosia Abrite, a Pueblo Indian, ninety years of age, who explained his views on government and the customs of his people. At the close of the conversation President Johnson requested the interpreter to say to the old Indian that he [Johnson] thought he [Abrite] had more sense than the whole United States Senate together. Mr. Hilger said his purpose in this narration was to show that in spite of having been kept in ignorance for hundreds of years by a Government ruled by priestcraft, these people have retained an appreciation for philosophic reflection, and that their clear common sense is not exclusively to be found among the educated classes, as the great statesman and brave patriot, the Pueblo Indian, Benito Juarez, but is met with in the lowest classes of common laborers.

## THE WITNESS COWLEY.

In the Superior Court at Boston Friday, a motion was made to expel from the Bar Charles Cowley, of Lowell, a labor reformer, and a witness in the Beecher trial. It is alleged that Cowley recovered a judgment against a defendant, and when execution was issued the Clerk of the court made a mistake in the figures of the execution, making the same more than $100 more than the judgment, that the amount of the execution was paid, the mistake was discovered, and the defendant asked Cowley to refund the money paid by mistake; this Cowley refused to do, claiming that the money was paid over to his client. The matter will be considered by the court Tuesday, April 20.

## A PACIFIC COAST ZEPHYR.

A PASSENGER CAR ON A CALIFORNIA RAILROAD BLOWN FROM THE TRACK AND DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

*From the San Francisco Chronicle, April 6.*

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the regular express of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, with two passenger cars attached, left Tomales for Saucelito. The first of the passenger cars was a smoker, in which some fifty men were seated. The rear car contained seventeen passengers, about one-half of whom were ladies. By reason of the intervening hills, San Francisco is comparatively free from the inconveniences of a high north wind, and it is only in the country that the full force of Old Boreas is felt. The North Pacific Coast Railroad is almost entirely unprotected, and the wind swept over its line in frightful gusts. It uprooted trees and blew down telegraph poles. Between Stedman and Jewell the damage was the most noticeable. Here the giants of the forest were laid low, and the landmarks of scientific civilization, the telegraph poles, were cast prostrate on the ground. The wind which swept over the less protected portions of California yesterday morning was one of the fiercest which has visited this coast for many years.

The 8 o'clock train from Tomales crept slowly along over the narrow-gauge road. The engineer feared that obstacles in the shape of fallen trees might obstruct the way, and hence he used unaccustomed caution. The main part of the road had been passed when, at Lyford Station, about three and a half miles from Saucelito, the rear car was suddenly raised from the track and tumbled down an embankment about fifteen feet deep. The main part of the train passed on some twenty rods before the accident was discovered by the engineer. Then, of course, the cars were backed, and every occupant of the "smoker," as well as the employes of the railroad, devoted himself to the task of aiding the wounded to extricate themselves from the debris.

The place where the car jumped the track is a deep curve. The train at the time was moving very slowly, and that nobody connected with the railroad is to blame for the disaster is proven by the fact that the car jumped on the inside of the curve. Had it run off the track in the ordinary way it would have taken the opposite direction, in which the impetus of the motion naturally forced it. The conclusion is irresistable that the high wind raised it from the track and blew it over the embankment.

The cars of this road are furnished with the Miller patent brakes and couplers. The moment the rear car was overturned the coupler was unlocked, and the car tumbled over without even shaking the coach in advance. It turned twice in its downward progress, and then slid down the embankment, stopping at the bottom with a sudden crash. In its descent the glasses and panels were broken, and when it reached the bottom the car was a wreck.

Among the seventeen persons who were riding in the coach but four were injured. Rev. Mr. Avery, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Tomales, was coming to visit some friends in San Francisco. When the car tumbled down the embankment he was caught in the iron rest of the seat, and injured in the abdomen quite severely. He was also bruised on the left hand, over the left eye, and on the right ear. The last boat from Saucelito brought him to San Francisco, and he is now at the Morton House, under the medical care of Dr. Whitney. Mrs. Gregory, of San Francisco, received some slight bruises on the face, but otherwise is uninjured. The most seriously wounded is Henry Foy. Mr. Foy is the master carpenter of the road, and was going to Saucelito on business. His right shoulder was dislocated, and two ribs on the right side were broken. The doctor dressed his wounds as well as possible, and left the sufferer in a much easier condition. He has but little hope of his recovery, however, as he thinks Mr. Foy has sustained internal injuries. President Moore went to Saucelito as soon as the news of the disaster reached this city, taking with him Dr. Whitney to give medical aid to all who needed it. The sufferers will be under the charge of the railroad until they have fully recovered. Mr. Foy will be removed to San Francisco to-day if his condition warrants it.

## EBER WARD'S WILL.

A DETERMINED FIGHT BETWEEN THE HEIRS IN PROSPECT.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes a detailed account of negotiations attending the attempts to harmonize differences between the heirs of the late Capt. E. B. Ward, which have been a failure, and the probabilities now point to a protracted litigation. The will has been admitted to probate, but from this order an appeal has been taken to the Circuit Court, and notice of contest has been given. Under the laws as at present existing, this suspends all action on the part of the executors until the suit is determined in the Circuit Court, whence it may afterward go to the Supreme Court. The property is valued at $5,300,000, and the debts amount to $900,000. The debts are mainly secured by pledge of collateral security in the shape of stocks, or by liens on good property. If these stocks are sold at a forced sale in these times, or if the property of any description is put up under the same circumstances, it can only be disposed of at a great sacrifice. Hence the suspension of the executors' functions threatens to cause great shrinkage in the value of the estate. To prevent this, the children of Capt. Ward by his first marriage have asked for the appointment of a Receiver, and the matter is being now considered by the Circuit Court Judge. In behalf of his widow and sons, the other heirs, the Legislature has been asked to amend the existing laws, so as to permit the executors, pending an appeal, to go on and pay off the incumbrances upon the estate, no further powers being granted them. The bill for this purpose has already passed the State Senate of Michigan, and is now in the House, where it is encountering determined opposition from the other party. This is the present state of the matter, and all indications point to a stubborn fight in the courts, from which all parties will suffer. Upward of a dozen of the leading lawyers in the North-west have been retained in connection with the matter.

## HE DECLINES THE HONOR.

Mr. L. W. Cutler, of Denver, Col., having been tendered the nomination of City Sexton, declines in the following style:

GENTLEMEN: Some men were born to greatness, some inherited it, while others have it thrust upon them. I will class myself with the latter. By reference to the proceedings of your honorable body on Wednesday evening last, I perceive that I was unanimously elected City Sexton—an office not sought by me, neither is it congenial to my calling in life. The idea of groping among tombstones and communing with ghosts and goblins for a livelihood causes a cold chill to run down my back; then, too, to know that I have not obtained the position on account of my fitness for the calling, but as a reward of merit for "political dirt" I have done adds another terror to the thought. No, gentlemen, I must refuse. I would "rather be a toad and live upon the vapor of a dungeon" than wait for my fellow-man to die that I might grow fat. Please leave me to pursue the quiet walks of private life, that I may in the future, as in the past, assist to elect many a pig-headed politician to places of trust and profit. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kindness, I remain, as ever, yours politically, and hereby tender my declination of said office to the honorable Mayor and City Council.

L. W. CUTLER.

## AN ITINERANT PREACHER.

The West Virginia Conference has a faithful working preacher of whom the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* gives this account: "He applied to the Conference before the last for admission, but was informed that there was no room. Said he, to one of the Presiding Elders: 'If you have any work that is too hard or too poor for anybody else, let me try it.' The Presiding Elder thought he had such a spot, and sent him to it. It was a circuit composed of what had been two circuits the preceding year; a region of lofty hills and gigantic mountains. So says report. He traveled during the year about 4,700 miles; nearly one half of it on foot! He was favored with great revivals at nearly all his appointments. Two hundred and three were received on probation, and forty-five into full membership. This man of modest merit, in a conversation which he had with him, attributed much of his success, on one part of his double circuit, to the labors of his predecessor, J. C. Sidebottom, and gave due credit for the help of his Presiding Elder, T. H. Trainer. His name is J. W. Bedford. We are sorry we do not know what the 'J.' stands for. Such a man is worthy of his full name."

## PICNIC ENJOYMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "The picnic season has set in, and the hoodlum is filled with satisfaction. He crosses the bay delightedly, and looks for the rural Chinaman with the keen relish of a bloodhound. There was an excursion into Marin County on Sunday, and a number of hoodlums laid in a supply of cobbles and jagged rocks, and passed them out to such luckless heathens as were within reach of the train. This pleasant exercise will continue through the Summer months."

## ANOTHER SOUTHERN SUGGESTION.

Hon. John W. Wofford publishes a letter in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, in which he strongly urges a prudent and conservative course by the Democrats of the South. He thinks that only Democratic indiscretion has prevented the overthrow of the Radical party before this time. He says that "as fast as the Radical party acted the rascal the Democrats would act the fool."

## EARLY PEACH CROP UNHARMED.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of the 17th inst. says: "The late unseasonable snow-storm it was feared would prove destructive to the peach buds. Reports have been received from various peach-growing sections, Milford, Middletown, and Dover, which show that the crop has received no damage, as the backwardness of the season had prevented the buds from swelling."

# NIAGARA FALLS.

## HIGH PRICES DRIVING AWAY VISITORS.

THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION—GOAT ISLAND AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE TO ITS PROPRIETORS—A TIMELY SUGGESTION TO THE HOTEL-KEEPERS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

In one respect this watering-place resembles a fashionable boarding-school. The advertised charges are moderate enough, but the expenditure coming under the head of "extras" mounts up to a considerable sum daily. When people are informed that the hotel charges at Niagara vary between $3 50 and $4 50 per day, they are apt to think that they can live there during the season for the same sum—if not a lower one—as they would spend in New-York or any other large city. Those who have visited Niagara before have already found out their mistake in this direction, and those who come here for the first time cannot remain for twenty-four hours without discovering by practical illustrations that if they ever entertained such hopes they were entirely without foundation. There is an old saying to the effect that you might as well hang a dog at once as give him a bad name. The bad name which visitors have given to this place has done it a great deal of damage, and if it were not one of the nine wonders of the world the result would probably have been a much more unfavorable one. As it is, many people have left Niagara with such unpleasant recollections of the manner in which they were treated there that it would require some very special inducement to persuade them to pay the place another visit. The hotel people are not directly to blame for the impressions entertained of Niagara by many people, although indirectly they have something to do with it. The error they commit is not so much in doing things which they ought not to do, as it is in leaving undone those things which, for their own profit and reputation, they ought to do. It is not enough that they should look after the comfort of their guests while on the hotel premises; they should also use their utmost endeavors to prevent those guests from being imposed upon outside. The difficulties connected with such a mode of proceeding are numerous, but they are by no means insurmountable.

Of the various causes for which many visitors to Niagara are dissatisfied with their sojourn here, the principal are, first, the inconvenient—it may almost be said disgraceful—manner in which the hack system is carried on; secondly, the annoying importunities of curiosity dealers; and, lastly, the inconvenience arising from the fact that most of the places of interest about the Falls belong to different people who act upon the principle of making hay while the sun shines, and charge a fixed price for admission to their property. A family visiting Niagara is naturally anxious to see all the "lions" about the place before leaving, and it is found that the outlay required for the purpose forms by no means an insignificant item. Let us presume, for example, that the party consists of *paterfamilias*, his wife, and two children. If it be decided to visit all the places of interest, the charges for each person for so doing will be as follows:

Goat Island, 50 cents; Cave of the Winds, $1 50; Prospect Park and Ferry, 50 cents; New Suspension Bridge, 50 cents; Old Suspension Bridge, 25 cents; Whirlpool Rapids, 50 cents; Whirlpool, 50 cents; Devil's Hole, 50 cents; Burning Springs, 50 cents; Lundy's Lane, 50 cents; under Table Rock, $1 50; Museum, 50 cents; Bridge Tower, 25 cents; Whirlpool, (Canada,) 50 cents; Brock's Monument, 50 cents; total, $9.

This would make a very fair day's sight-seeing, and could, of course, be stretched out over three or four days if so desired. By the above list it will be seen that the charges amount to $9 for each person, so that $36 would represent the total for four. In addition to this the tolls and carriage hire would amount to at least $10, and there would be but little change left out of a $50 bill, without making any allowance for purchases of curiosities and the contingency that the party visited the Canadian side without British currency, in which case they would find their greenbacks discounted at a high rate. To say nothing of the hotel bill, the head of the family would find that his outside expenses at Niagara for the day came to about thirty per cent. more than he had paid for four railroad fares from New-York. It is to be feared he would realize the truth of the old saying that "comparisons are odious," but nevertheless, he would have to confess that Niagara is a most delightful place, although rather expensive. A large number of the visitors here are newly-married couples, and the young husband's experiences and recollections of his trip are sometimes a little painful. The proprietors of Indian curiosity stores can tell these visitors at a glance, and "go for them" without loss of time. Hovering about the doors of their establishments, or watching at the entrances to the various places of interest, they are to be seen, like vultures on a battle field, ready to swoop down on their victims. Staid, middle-aged people can sometimes pass through the ordeal scatheless, but a young married man is sure to succumb in the end. Added to the importunities and plausible solicitations on the part of the curiosity-vendor, come the looks of admiration from his fair companion at the pretty bead-worked articles of Indian manufacture. They have not been married quite long enough, perhaps, for her to ask him right out to make any particular purchase, so she does it indirectly. "Wouldn't those pretty slippers match nicely with that dress of mine in which you say you like me so much, Charley?" Charley thinks they would, takes the hint, and pays the $6 or $8 for the article, feeling proud and happy in the happiness of his wife. It takes "the gilt off the gingerbread" a little, though, if the purchase be made on the Canadian side, and the purchaser is stopping at a hotel on the American, as he finds he will have to pay forty-five per cent. duty upon the article when he reaches the Custom-house on the suspension bridge. Moral for American visitors: Be patriotic; buy your curiosities on your native soil, unless you are putting up at the Clifton House, in the Queen's dominion.

### THE VALUE OF GOAT ISLAND.

When it is remembered that the charges made in Niagara for visiting the different interesting points do not emanate from one landed proprietor only, but from several, some excuse can be found for the taxes which visitors have to pay. After all, the worst feature about the case is the inconvenience it causes people to be pulling out their purses and paying every few hundred steps they take. At the same time, it is well worth the consideration of the land-owners whether they would not increase their income by reducing the charges of admission, say five and twenty, or fifty per cent. Take Goat Island, for instance. This property is now, I believe, entirely in the hands of the Porter family. Quite recently one-eighth share was sold by Mrs. Townsend to Mrs. Elizabeth Porter for $51,325, and a sixteenth was sold to George M. Porter, a lad about twelve years of age, for $25,662. Calculating upon the basis afforded by these figures, Goat Island is estimated to be worth about $400,000. Before the death of Mr. James Fisk it is said that he and Mr. Jay Gould made an offer of $1,000,000 for the property, with the intention of building a hotel upon it. This offer, however, was not accepted. As mentioned before, the charge of admission to Goat Island is fifty cents per head, an additional charge being made for carriages. Upon very good authority I am informed that the outgoing expenses for keeping the place in order, and for the salaries of employes on the bridge, &c., is less than $30 per week, and that this amount is refunded by the rent received for a small refreshment saloon on the island, and the letting of the Table Rock and the Cave of the Winds. Goat Island does not come within the limits of the Niagara corporation, and is therefore exempt from the payment of village taxes, having to pay county tax only. To form an accurate estimate of the number of visitors crossing into Goat Island is not an easy task. On reference to the file of the Buffalo *Commercial*, I find a very carefully prepared list of arrivals at the hotels during the season of 1871 from the Niagara correspondent of that journal, commencing on 1st May, and closing 1st November, and classified as to the respective localities of the visitors. The total of arrivals at the hotels amounts to 41,975. New-York contributes one in every 296 of its population, the three lowest figures being Arizona, Idaho Territory, and Turkey, the former sending one representative, and the two last mentioned two each. The above total is for hotel visitors only, and it is estimated that the excursions amount to more than double the number of hotel people. The gross total of visitors for the season of 1871 is set down at 147,000. There is no reason to believe that there has been any material falling off in these figures during the last three years, and therefore they may safely be taken as a fair estimate for last season. It is necessary to cross over into Goat Island to obtain admission to several of the principal points of interest, among which may be mentioned the Cave of the Winds, Hermit's Cascade, Luna Island, and the Three Sisters Islands, as well as excellent views of the American and great Horse-shoe Falls, from the United States side of the river. Various figures were given me as an estimate of the takings for passing over the Goat Island bridge last season, figures varying from $50,000 to $61,000. If the lower estimate be taken, it represents a total of 100,000 visitors out of 147,000, without making any allowance for the extra charges for the admission of carriages, an item which is not inconsiderable.

An interest of $50,000 upon property valued at $400,000 is equal to 12½ per cent. for the season, no account being taken of winter visitors. In the event of the charge of admission being reduced, the probabilities are that a much larger number of visitors would be secured, and these visitors would leave Niagara with a much more favorable impression than that which many entertain regarding it at present.

If the hotel-keepers could make an arrangement with the land-owners whereby they could supply their guests with one ticket of admission, which would pass them into the various places of interest, it would be a good thing for Niagara and be most convenient for visitors. It has not been my intention to say anything detrimental to this place as a desirable Summer resort, but merely to call attention to evils which, if removed, would tend to increase the number of annual visitors here. It has been felt for some time past that strangers coming to the Falls are entirely at the mercy of the residents here, most of whom gain their livelihood by what they make out of their customers. To a great extent this really is the situation, and to obviate the ill effects resulting from it a local newspaper is to be started on the 1st of June next. Of late years there has there has been too much of the feeling here that visitors who come to Niagara are to be made the most of by holding out every inducement to them to spend money. "We 'skin' strangers in the Summer, and skin each other in the Winter," said a Canadian store-keeper to me on Sunday. It is high time this "skinning" business was done away with, and the new newspaper will do well to devote itself to the exposure and suppression of these evils at as early a date as possible. Any steps taken in this direction will certainly insure the approval and support, not only of the visitors to Niagara, but also of the tradespeople and the community at large.

## AN ICE-BOUND PAIR.

WINTER EXPERIENCE OF A MAN AND WIFE—THREE MONTHS ALONE AMID A SEA OF ICE.

*From the Cleveland (Ohio,) Herald.*

Henry Best and his wife, who have charge of the crib, have had, perhaps, the most sensational experience during the past Winter of any family in or about Cleveland. The couple are enjoying the present Spring weather as highly as anybody, and are commencing, not to make garden, but to do such chores about their habitation as the circumstances will allow. A *Herald* reporter paid them a visit Thursday afternoon and found Mr. Best busy whitewashing the inside of the roof and wood-work of the crib, while Mrs. Best was engaged in other employment about their solitary home. They stated that in November ice formed on the lake, and from that time on, for three long months, they were utterly alone and entirely unable to reach the shore. The ice at times was strong enough to bear their weight, but it was not safe to leave the crib for any distance, as spaces of water were frequently created between the crib and the ice, which would not close up for several hours. They told our reporter that the fury of the winds and surging of the ice were sometimes terrific. The ice often piled up around the crib twenty feet high, and the force of the wind and waves shook the whole structure, strong and firm as it is. On the night of Jan. 23, at about 11 o'clock, the building was rocked with such violence that Mr. and Mrs. Best became thoroughly alarmed. Jumping from their bed, they remained on the floor till daylight, expecting almost every minute to find their habitation capsized and they left at the mercy of the furious powers that raged without. The building shook so that the water in a pail standing on the floor was half splashed out, and their bed moved about on its castors. The hours of darkness were anything but cheerful and pleasant, and that particular night will be remembered as a notable one in their experience. However, they stood it until morning, when the wind went down and that dread time of peril was over. Some time during one of the violent storms that prevailed the heavy iron sheeting on the outside wall of the crib was broken in two places by the surging of the large cakes of ice.

One day in February the ice was safe about the crib, and appeared to be so all of the way to the shore, so Mrs. Best started to walk to the city. Her husband watched until he saw her arrive safe on land, but when the hour came for her return the ice had moved away from the shore, and she was not able to venture out. It was two weeks later before Mr. Best dared to come in after her. He was, of course, very uneasy, not knowing but that she had started home and was drowned, or what could have delayed her coming; while she, in her anxiety concerning his welfare, lost ten pounds in weight during these two weeks. Mr. Best found his wife in the city, and they returned to the crib in safety and made no more attempts to come ashore until after the ice had entirely cleared away.

During the long siege of Winter the time was not unemployed. An ice-house was built, and twelve tons of splendid ice stored for Summer use. An aquarium, about five feet in diameter, was built of brick, where they intend keeping a nice lot of fish of all varieties. Mrs. Best employed much of her time in cleaning the floors and woodwork of the interior of the crib, so that everything is now as neat as a new pin. As a pastime Mr. Best put iron runners on a small rowboat, and by the aid of a sail was able to pass around over the smooth ice on the more calm days with remarkable rapidity and ease. In answer to a question of the reporter as to what they would do in case of sickness during the Winter-time, the reply was that they didn't expect to get sick, and hadn't thought of doctors or medicine. They had plenty of good, substantial food to last the Winter through, except in the way of fresh meat; and, aside from the heavy storms, they had lived as contentedly as could be desired. The husband has the Best wife and she the Best husband in that community, and, barring the slight unpleasantness mentioned, they were one of the happiest families under the reign of Mayor Otis.

## FRUIT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of April 9 says: "Later and more detailed particulars imply that the damage to the fruit crop by the frosts in the early part of the week was not so serious as was anticipated, although very extensive injury has resulted. The frost prevailed in every section of the State, from the Upper Sacramento Valley, in the north, to the Los Angeles, in the south. In the southern part of California it was the grape crop that suffered most, while in those counties bordering on the foothills the trees chiefly affected are apricots, peaches, and such early fruits. Apples, pears, &c.—in fact, all this class of fruits of a more hardy character—have come out with less injury. In the lower San Joaquin Valley the damage appears to be greater than in most other sections, one grower on the Calaveras stating that whereas he usually gathers forty tons, this season he is fearful that he will not have more than enough for family use. According to a statement in the Marysville *Appeal*, the fruit-growers of Yuba estimate the total loss in the State at large at $2,000,000. Our exchanges received this morning from Los Angeles deny that the grape crop in Los Angeles County was so severely injured as represented in the telegrams from that section to San Francisco. The Los Angeles *Express* asserts that the loss will not reach more than ten per cent. of an average crop, and that only upon early-pruned vines. Late-pruned vines, the *Express* states, are comparatively uninjured."

## A QUEER MEETING.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* has a letter describing the curious arrest of a man who attempted a murder. The letter says: "Geddes, the young man who attempted to kill Miss Mary Frey, shot at her father, shot Mr. Edgar, last Summer, and kept the whole vicinity in suspense for months, walked quietly to the County Jail, accompanied by Sheriff Zollinger, this afternoon. Geddes sent a letter, inclosing his photograph, to Miss Frey about March 22, which was turned over to Sheriff Zollinger, who soon traced matters to McClain County, Ill., and directed the Sheriff of that county to arrest and hold the man. The Sheriff of McClain County while at the Methodist Episcopal Church one Sabbath saw Geddes come in and take a seat immediately behind him. At the close of the service the minister requested the brethren to shake hands with and cordially welcome all strangers. Mr. Sheriff understood that business, and cordially shook hands with Brother Geddes, was exceedingly glad to see him, inquired his name and occupation, and pressed him to come again. Not then being prepared to arrest him, he lost sight of him till last Friday, when he again 'spotted' him, and this time invited him to safe quarters. A telegram brought Sheriff Zollinger, with every paper complete, on Monday. Geddes owned up, and concluded to return to Iowa at once."

## A CHALLENGE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Jockey Club has issued another challenge to owners of swift horses. At the meeting of the club in November next a purse of $30,000 in gold will be put up for a four-mile-and-repeat race, open to the world, and divided as follows: $15,000 to the first horse, $6,000 to the second, $5,000 to the third, and $4,000 to the fourth. The terms are thus set forth: Horses from Europe allowed $1,500 and five pounds in weight; horses east of the Rocky Mountains, $1,000; horses from Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and California, $500 for traveling expenses. Five to enter and three to start to make a race. Entrance, ten per cent. The entries will close Oct. 12, 1875, with the Secretary, at the Lick House, San Francisco.

## HOW MUCH IS PAID FOR THE HAT?

In these days of investigation relative to salaries and perquisites, it may be interesting to state that the following entry appears on the records of the Massachusetts General Court for Thursday, May 4, 1780:

"On the petition of William Baker, Messenger to the General Court, praying for an additional grant for his service; also for a Hatt in lieu of one he lost,

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the Public Treasury of this State to William Baker, in addition to the grants already made him, and also to enable him to purchase a Hatt, the sum of £500 in full for his services as Messenger to the General Court to the 26th instant."

# BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ROBERT B. CANTRELL and CHARLES A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—Upon the application of A. G. Demarest, assignee of the estate of the said bankrupts, it is ordered that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts be held at Jersey City, in said district, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., (No. 1 Montgomery street,) one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And it is further ordered that the assignee give notice of said meeting by sending written or printed notices by mail, post-paid, of the time and place of said meeting to all known creditors of said bankrupts, and that he shall also notify the bankrupts to be present thereat; and he shall also publish notice of the time and place of said meeting on two different days in the newspaper called *The New-York Times*, printed at the City of New-York, at least ten days prior to said meeting.

Witness, Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, Judge of the said { L. S. } District Court, and the seal thereof, at Trenton, in said district, on the thirteenth day { of the court. } of April, A. D. 1875. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of District Court for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Trustees and Committee of Creditors of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of December, 1874.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, } Trustees.
EDWARD MORGAN, }
LAWRENCE WELLS, }
EUGENE S. BALLIN, } Committee.
JOSE M. HURTADO, }
DAVID S. GREENEBAUM, }
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
ap19-1aw3wM Attorneys, &c., No. 200 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN W. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Nathan W. Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. OLMSTED HIGGINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS H. PRATT, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of April, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Julius H. Pratt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SILSBY, Assignee,
ap19-1aw3wM* No. 49 New street.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN DE RUYTER and ROBERT MACLAY, Executors of the last will and testament of George W. Bull, deceased, plaintiffs, against FANNIE J. LAMBARD, Kate G. Lambard, Aobie (or Abby) W. Lambard, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, Frances D. Johnson, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, Ralph C. Johnson, individually, and as Executor, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, William Baylies Crocker, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, and Orville D. Lambard, as Executors, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 12, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN,
ap19-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NASSAU BANK, plaintiffs, against B. F. ALLEN, defendant.—Summons No. 6—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars with interest from the 8th day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 9, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of April, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap12-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—Action to be tried in New-York County.—JOHN M. BRUCE, plaintiff, vs. THOMAS F. LACY and ELIZABETH LACY, his wife, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1875.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange at his office in Goshen, New-York.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap12-1aw6wM

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875. CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver,
mh22-1aw13wM. Paterson, N. J.

# STEAM-BOATS.

## SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M. | Monday, 12th....9:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 13th....1:00 P. M. | Wednesday,14th.1:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 15th...2:30 P. M. | Friday, 16th......2:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M. | Monday, 19th.....7:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M. |

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, CONNECTING with Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus. The steam-boat

THOMAS CORNELL

will make her first trip on THURSDAY, April 15, inst., and will run regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Low fare. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 75c., deck; cabin, $1 25. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

# LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL BLACK DOG; short ears, long tail, a small streak of white between the fore legs. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 20 East 17th st.

# SHIPPING.

## CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., April 21 | ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1
*BOTHNIA..WED., April 28 | CUBA........WED., May 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC............SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT..........SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, April 21, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, April 27.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

## FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

## INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER..........April 24 | MAIN..........May 8
DONAU..........May 1 | RHEIN..........May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

## STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

## GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 21
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, April 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

## FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

## ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS..........April 24.
CLARIBEL..........May 8.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ETNA..........April 20.
ANDES..........May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

## NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

## ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO..........April 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

# SHIPPING.

## ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

## FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

# RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5.10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem Bath Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

# AUCTION SALES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1875.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, the leases of certain piers and bulkheads on the East and North Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 3 City Hall.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER will sell, for account of Department of Docks, on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at foot of Christopher st., North River, 900 ends of dock piles. For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 3 City Hall.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell on MONDAY, at 4 P. M., miscellaneous and medical books, with surgical and medical instruments, &c.

# STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND. Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES TO** travel with a lady to any part of the country; is fond of children, and understands sewing; can give the best of City references. Call or address at present employer's, No. 8 West 19th st.

**AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.**—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c., cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers those lately landed.

**AT JACQUINS' FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND** German Employment Bureau for males and females, City and country, always on hand; reliable servants for any position. No. 631 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs.

**ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS** ready; competent cooks, house-workers: German, English, and all kinds, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS** German servants, highly recommended, at Mrs. LOWE'S, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV.,** near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

**CHAR-WOMAN.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will go out by the day or week to house-clean or wash; understands the business thoroughly. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., room No. 10.

**COLORED SERVANTS OF EVERY CAPACITY** at "TITUS'" Agency, (established 1858,) No. 142 Amity st., one door from 6th av.

**COMPANION.**—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation to take charge of an elderly lady or invalid, or to assist in housekeeping; would make herself generally useful; has never lived out before. Call or address, for two days, at No. 259 Madison av., or for one week "Companion," Rahway, N. J.

**COMPANION.**—BY A LADY THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with the French language, to travel as companion to a lady; best references exchanged. Address Y. Z., Post Office Box No. 3,909.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A Protestant young woman, with nine years' reference from last place, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. M.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH two years' reference as first-class chamber-maid; understands her duties thoroughly, and can refer to last employer, who can be seen; is very neat and tidy. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. L.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A SWEDE GIRL AS chamber-maid or seamstress; willing to take both works, and will give satisfaction; has good reference; willing to go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.**—BY A USEFUL young French woman; speaks plain English; can do general house-work well; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE woman as first-class chamber-maid; would assist in the fine washing; understands fluting; or do house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber-work, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; three years' reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 221 East 29th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work; good City reference. Call or address, corner 5th st. and Broadway, first floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 100 West 37th st., corner 6th av., third bell.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 88 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist in washing; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 East 41st st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, as very superior cook; can do all kinds of French, English, and American cooking, boning, larding, side dishes, &c.; is capable of serving party dinners and suppers; is a good baker; understands butter; has four years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

**COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—BY A young French woman, with reference; is registered at our office; would like a place in a small private family; is a good cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; also, bread and biscuit and a good washer and ironer; speaks German, French, and English. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for C.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK; understands everything in the culinary line; willing to assist with washing, and has the best City reference; a competent, respectable woman for a good place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing between them of a small private family; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call or address No. 141 West 28th st.

**COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.**—By a strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, preserves, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as cook, Protestant; understands meats, game, soups pastry; the other as chamber-maid or plain sewer; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS ABLE WOMAN AS cook and assistant laundress; makes all kinds of cakes, pastry, &c., and cooks meats in every variety of French or English style; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; makes superior bread and biscuit, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—BY A respectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A most respectable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds cooking, baking, pickling, and preserving; also, good butter-maker; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 68 West 43d st., first floor, room No. 2.

**COOK.**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, &c., in best style; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; has two years' recommendations from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK—SEAMSTRESS.**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as first-class cook, the other as seamstress; would take care of children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 622 6th av., first floor, front room.

**COOK.**—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKING English; is a good substantial meat and vegetable cook; good bread and biscuit baker; gives good references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**COOK.**—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, IN CITY OR country; is a good baker and thoroughly understands her duties; would be willing to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD cook and a first rate washer and ironer; can give the best City reference; and another girl as chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 East 41st st., top floor, front room.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; can furnish satisfactory reference from her last service, where she has been engaged the past seven or eight years. Call or address No. 609 2d av., third floor, for two days.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] women in a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do chamber-work and waiting; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 317 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; a good baker; will be found reliable; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 204 West 44th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; can do all kinds of made-up dishes, meats, soups, pastry, ices, and jellies; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 225 West 29th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD, thorough cook; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing if required; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 427 West 30th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 625 2d av., top floor.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN CITY or country, as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; best references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; IS AN excellent cook; no objection to assist with washing; best references. Call or address No. 406 7th av., near 32d st.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or house-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 517 West 28th st.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a first-class boarding-house or hotel; understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 608 2d av.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to do the coarse washing; best of City reference. Address 911 6th av., in shoe store.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook. Call for two days at No. 206 West 27th st., first floor.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

**CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH** to employ good, faithful, competent women and girls, in any capacity, can be nicely suited at CARROLL'S, 69 6th av., first floor. Thirty years established.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit and operate; best of reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., room No. 6.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER would like to go by the day in private families; cutting and fitting in the latest styles. Call in the fancy store No. 414 7th av.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few engagements by the day or week. Address Dress-maker, No. 310 East 24th st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; does general house-work well; strong, active, and willing; either in City or country; wages no object; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work or up-stairs work; will help two days a week with the washing; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 307 East 60th st., near 2d av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—AN EDUCATED AND REFINED lady, with many years' experience in her own home, desires to take charge of a gentleman's household or a school; references; City or country. Address Mrs. Bradwin, Box No. 314 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. Hile, No. 164 5th av.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper; is fully competent; has one child. Address Mrs. M. Holmes, Brooklyn Post Office.

**LADY'S MAID, &c.**—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman; is a first-class chamber-maid, a thorough seamstress; cut, fit, dress-make, operate, &c., or as nurse for growing children; is a good hair-dresser; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who has good references; can cut and fit; would not object to assist in the care of children; prefers to travel. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; thoroughly understands her business, having held the position for years, both in Europe and the United States. Call for one week at No. 54 Lexington av.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON, as lady's maid and seamstress; one who understands her business in all its branches; eight years' reference from last employer; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 21 West 12th st.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A VERY CAPABLE FRENCH girl, with best references, as lady's maid and nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel; understands her business well; speaks some English; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and understands dress-making; operates on machine; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID**—Waitress or Nurse.—By two young respectable girls with the best of testimonials from their last employer; both are capable in all the above capacities; would prefer the country; both are willing, respectful, and industrious; wages not so much an object. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED young woman who is a good laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; will assist with the chamber-work if required; no objection to country; has best recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS** or Fine Washing.—By a respectable young woman; thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; best testimonials; honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference from her last place; has no objection to going to the country. Call at No. 246 9th av., corner 25th st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 434 7th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 362 West 42d st., first floor.

**MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY 1,325 BROADWAY,** removed 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d, selects servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotel, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employers trouble, disappointment.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS A SUPERIOR infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; or would wait on an old or invalid lady and sew; is very neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant young woman, who can take entire charge of an infant; is very kind and patient with children; is also a nice family seamstress; or can take a place as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE, well accustomed to bring up children on the bottle; take charge night and day; has a good knowledge of medicine and sickness; has many years' references from her last place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; is obliging and willing to make herself useful around the house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**NURSE FOR AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.**—By a colored man, aged thirty-three; best of testimonials from invalids and medical men in the City; is a good waiter; will be useful. Seen to-day at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A LADY, FOR A PROTESTANT, middle-aged woman, as child's nurse; she is thoroughly reliable and competent to take entire charge of an infant. May be seen for two days at No. 15 East 36th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO growing children, or to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing, and can speak French; no objection to travel; best City references. Apply corner 21st st. and 4th av., in fancy store.

**NURSE.**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE OR chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has best City references; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse; understands French; very best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse, to take care of an infant; is willing and obliging; seventeen years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 238 7th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman as invalid nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who understands cutting and fitting and can operate on different machines; or will assist with light chamber-work or children; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address No. 4 West 44th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—CAN CUT AND FIT LADIES' AND children's dresses; no objection to the care of growing children; City references. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the millinery store.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—CAN CUT AND FIT; NO OBJECTION to the country; is a thorough operator on W. & W. machine; has eight years' reference; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 22 Lexington av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; cuts and fits; sews on machine; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 100 26th st., corner 4th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit; has good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 275 East 10th st., second floor, back.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—A HIGHLY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, with excellent references, solicits engagements by the week or month; cuts and fits, and has her own machine. Call at No. 349 West 43d st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; can give the best of City references. Address B. O. K., No. 1,238 Broadway.

**USEFUL WOMAN.**—A USEFUL GERMAN GIRL for City or country; is a first-class hair-dresser, and dress-maker by machine and hand, or chamber-maid, &c.; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WAITRESS, OR WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—By a Protestant young woman, highly respectable and competent; can clean and take care of silver, and get up salads; best testimonials; country or City; very neat and obliging. Apply at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman who is a first-class waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, &c.; understands carving if required; can care and clean silver, glass, &c.; on best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; very tidy and careful; thoroughly capable in her business; understands the care of silver, glasses, and china; can get up salads and dressings; is very well recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has four years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

**WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY an Irish Catholic girl; one year's references from last place; family to be seen; is strong, neat, willing, obliging, and a good waitress. This girl, free of charge, at the Swedish Employment Office, 108 East 27th st.

**WASHING.**—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; terms moderate; darning without extra charge; reference, present employers. Address Laundress, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WASHING.**—A WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE IN ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands the business; flannels done up equal to new; will go out by the day. Call at No. 742 7th av.

**WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A RESPECTABLE** colored woman; fluting and all fine washing; also, gentlemen's washing done to order. Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

**WASHING.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS A first-class laundress, by the day or week, or will take it home; willing to do house-cleaning; good reference. Apply at No. 219 East 37th st.

**WASHING.**—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL SOLICITS ladies' and gents' washing at her own residence; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st., rear, first floor.

**WASHING.**—A WIDOW WISHES TO DO GENTLEMEN'S or ladies' washing, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., two stairs up.

**WASHING.**—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 112 10th av., first floor, back room.

### MALES.

**A MAN AND HIS WIFE (PROTESTANT)** wish to take care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer on going abroad; have seven years' City reference and others; can be recommended from the Church of the Holy Communion. Call or address Housekeeper for one week at No. 49 West 18th st.

**A YOUNG MAN FOR SIX YEARS WITH** his present employer wishes a situation at a moderate salary; has been Cashier and book-keeper for past year and a half; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 Times Office.

**BUTLER.**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 11 East 26th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARRIED man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM—DAIRY.**—BY A young man and wife (one child) on a gentleman's place; man understands the care and management of horses, and is a thorough groom; the wife is a first-rate butter maker; both have undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R. T.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—BY A YOUNG married man; would like a place in City or country; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good driver; also a good, plain gardener, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for F. T.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; is neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young man of unexceptionable character; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and quiet. Also a careful driver; highest references given; is a Protestant. Address E. F., care of George Blake, No. 21 Park Row Room No. 50.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands the breaking-in and care of colts thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 227 East 29th st., or address H. K., third floor, rear.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent trustworthy man, a careful driver, and a first-class groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; strictly temperate; with five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address R. D. N., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

**COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.**—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-five years, who can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive; is a good flower and vegetable gardener; also can mow lawns, repair roads, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL** man.—By an English Protestant man, aged twenty-two years, lately arrived, who can care for and drive horses, take care of cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, TEMPERANCE man; gives the best of references as to character; speaks English; will be generally useful; in the country; can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference from last employer; country preferred. Call or address for two days No. 114 West 50th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF many years' practical experience; of sober, neat, industrious habits, willing and obliging; first-class City and country references. Call or address Thomas, private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE country, as coachman, or to help in garden, milk, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference as reliable, careful driver. Address Coachman, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—BY A SINGLE man, Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good, careful driver and out-door gardener; can come well recommended from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG married man, German, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman or groom; will milk and work in garden if required; five years' reference. Address G. J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE man; an excellent groom and good driver; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address P. S., No. 534 6th av., butcher's store.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY man, with good recommendation from last and former employers. Call or address J. C., No. 272 7th av., first floor.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches, and can furnish best references; has no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 154 East 57th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 625 2d av., north-west corner 34th st.; ring third bell.

**COACHMAN—COOK.**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Frenchman and wife, the man as coachman and groom, the wife as good cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Call for two days, for D. T., at 126 Crosby st.

**COACHMAN, &c.**—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man as coachman and gardener, or farmer, to take full charge; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Call or address J. C. A., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MIDDLE AGED, as coachman; has a good knowledge of road horses; country preferred; best of reference. Address Riding School, No. 9 West 13th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; has best City reference. Call or address T. S., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; good City reference. Call or address No. 11 East 27th st.

**FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.**—BY AN American Protestant man and wife, aged forty-five years; no incumbrance; man is experienced in every branch of farming stock, horses, &c.; wife is an extra dairy-woman and poultry raiser, very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.**—BY A MAN AND wife, aged forty-three years; no children; man can manage greenhouse and grapery; can also do flower and vegetable gardening, care fruit, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c.; wife is a first class laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; man is a good gardener; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wife first-class laundress; unexceptionable references. Call or address M. K., No. 208 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry sts.

**GARDENER.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in greenhouse, hot and cold vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good references. Address James Bennatt, No. 146 East 39th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**GARDENER — LANDSCAPE — WANTS EMPLOYMENT**; references; large or small places laid out; plans and estimates, &c.; improvements superintended if desired. Address Ralph, Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham st., for three days.

**GARDENER.**—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS vegetable gardener; understands fruit and flowers, the care of horses, if required; a good milker; willing to be generally useful; good reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, no family; is temperate; first-class green-house, flower, and vegetable gardener; wife is good laundress; best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A YOUNG SWISS, TWENTY years old, as assistant gardener; he understands the care of flowers and vegetables; also the care of horses. Call or address T. H., No. 309 Broome st.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH small family; fully competent in every department; eight years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

**GROOM.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS GROOM, IN either livery or private gentleman's stable; best City reference. Address, William, Box 237 *Times* office.

**USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good outdoor flower, vegetable, and fruit gardener; can also care horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and a good milker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO CAN do gardening, milk, care cattle, care and drive horses and do general work about a place; lived six years in last place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**VALET AND NURSE.**—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Englishman, Protestant, of much experience; accustomed to travel; satisfactory testimonials. Address B. L. D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, single, as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two and four years' City reference from his last places as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER IN a boarding-house; City or country; capable of taking full care of a dining-room; best reference. Address, for three days, R. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

**WAITER.**—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING ENGLISH; three years' City references as first-class waiter and a well-trained servant; wishes a place by the year; his family is going away. Call at the only Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH GOOD City references, as a good table waiter and to be useful; he is neat, willing, tidy, and not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at the only Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; some years' City references as a good waiter, sober, trustworthy, and industrious; neat and cleanly in his appearance. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN A private American family, as waiter; good reference. Call for two days, for D. T., No. 126 Crosby st.

**WAITER.**—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE Frenchman. Apply, care W. Watts Sherman, No. 245 5th av.

## HELP WANTED.

**CANVASSER WANTED.**—AN EXPERIENCED and responsible person to take charge of the sale of Schedler's Relief Map of New-York and environs, through under canvassers. Apply to E. STEIGER, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

**WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE** girls, one as cook, the other as laundress, with first-class references as to ability and honesty; wages, $20 and $16; Germans or Alsatians preferred. Apply on Monday from 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 36 East 35th st.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTANT,) AS** coachman and assistant gardener, with good recommendations. None others need apply at No. 502 Broadway, third floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

**WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A SMALL** private family as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with City reference, at No. 454 West 23d st., after 9 o'clock on Monday.

**WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON**; must have good reference. Apply at No. 224 West 58th st., from 9 to 12 M.; also one to do up-stairs work.

**WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN; MUST** understand cooking thoroughly and be an excellent washer and ironer; family two adults; wages $14. Apply, between 9 and 12, at No. 308 East 15th st.

**WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN,** about eighteen, who desires to study law; permanent position, &c., to suitable party. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, at HODGES & M.'S, No. 99 Nassau st.

**WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID, GERMAN** or Swiss, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Apply at No. 10 East 35th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday.

**WANTED.—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE A YOUNG** woman, who understands her business thoroughly. Apply, from 9 to 12, at No. 10 East 17th st.

**WANTED—A VERY EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER**, French or German. Apply to B. L., No. 136 West 24th st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

**IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL,** where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

**SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON,** Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH** st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

**GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST.,** near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252** Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE** Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

## TEACHERS.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENTER A** family as companion to one or two children, or a school to teach the primary department; understands kindergarten; City or country. Address Miss Bradwin, Box No. 314 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
IMPORTANT

**COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,**

Belonging to the estate of Mr. John C. Force, (deceased,) on exhibition day and evening, from April 16 until time of sale, April 21, 22, and 23, at 8 P. M., at the

**SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,**
NO. 82 5TH AV.

Mr. Force will be remembered as among the first to introduce representative works of English artists into this country, and his reputation as a connoisseur makes the collection noteworthy.

To be sold without reserve, by order of the Executor.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

George Borland,
J. G. Brown,
Ginoux,
Van Leeputten,
George Moreland,
Oddie,
Van Seben,
S. J. Guy,
Schaefels,
W. Shayer, Jr.,
B. Herring, Sr.,
Searles,
V. Neblig,
George Inness,
A. F. Tait,
Scheeres,
De Vos,
William Shayer, Sr.,
Morris,
Doughty,
Kock-Koek,
Carminke,
James M. Hart,
De Buell,
Frothingham,
A. Chappele,
Danby, Jr.,
Henry Shayer,
William Hart,
Cole,
Herring, Jr.,
E. C. Williams,
Danby, Sr.,
T. Earl,
Cropsey,
Dibden,
Oertel,
Wilson,
Rolfe,
George Armfield,

AND MANY OTHERS.

**ROBERT SOMERVILLE,**
AUCTIONEER.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.**—FOR Sale—Engraver's private copy; selected and colored from the original drawings by himself; complete set, four volumes, half Russia; finest copy ever produced; and other choice works. ROBERT HARRELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**BUSINESS OPENING IN LONDON FOR AN** American desiring residence with a pleasant, safe, and profitable office business in Europe; the owner being unable to attend to the same will dispose of a part or all upon favorable terms. Address MANUFACTURER, Station A, New-York. Cards unnoticed.

**CAPITAL WANTED.**—A BANKER WITH A quiet, conservative and safe business, well established, desires a party of similar business views and of irreproachable character to join him, with a capital of about $50,000. Address CONSERVATIVE BANKER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, and an interview will be arranged.

**WANTED—A PARTY TO INVESTIGATE A STAPLE** and profitable manufacturing enterprise, which if found satisfactory, would invest $20,000 in sums as may be needed. Address or call on L. D. SIMONS, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 18, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE

WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
April 21, at 1 o'clock, at the
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
the occasion being the benefit of the Treasurer,
MR. JAMES W. MORRISSEY.

THE BIG BONANZA,
with the present GREAT CAST, together with the famous screen scene from the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
will be given by the
ENTIRE (FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY,
which
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
has, in the kindest manner, placed at Mr. Morrissey's disposal.

MLLE. AIMEE
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH,
in a most
EXQUISITE RENDERING OF
SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
"PRETTY AS A PICTURE."

MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN
will give the most popular selections from the
BOHEMIAN GIRL,

To be followed by the charming young artiste,
MISS LINA MAYR,
(by permission of Mr. AD. NEUENDORFF,)
who will present Strauss' last opera,
THE FLEDERMAUS,
with full orchestra.

MR. MAX MARETZEK
will conclude with the fourth act of the ever popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
which will be presented in FULL COSTUME, with ELEGANT SCENERY and HIS OWN COMPANY, in addition to Miss CLARA PERL, Signor ORLANDINI, and Mr. T. PFLUEGER.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.
Every evening, also a SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
And at the usual Saturday matinée,
Fourth week and last nights of AIMEE
in Offenbach's new world-famous opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The sprightliest of French operas bouffes, with
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON,
unanimously declared her best character.
Produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene.

**AIMEE SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.**
LYCEUM THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30
Special Wednesday (and last but one) Matinée of
AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
Produced with the same attention to cast and completeness of detail as at the evening performances.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

**COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.**
MATINEE at 2. EVENING at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
PARIS BY NIGHT.
New Entertainments in the Lectorium.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

**SETTIE BLUME. ASSOCIATION HALL.**
READINGS AND MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.
Organ by J. Q. Hoyt, Jr. Tickets, 50 cents, at Gurley's.
J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

## LECTURES.

**PUBLIC LECTURE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,** Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, April 20. EDITH O'GORMAN, the Escaped Nun, will give her startling and thrilling lecture on CONVENT LIFE AND THE ROMISH SCHOOL SYSTEM.

This will be one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever given in New-York.

Admission only 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at No. 805 Broadway, and at the hall on day of lecture.

## FURNITURE.

### STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

**EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES,** FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., owners and managers, Nos 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

**E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES** for all kinds of property.
PATENTED MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT, A SPECIALTY.
The buildings are all new, and divided in separate compartments.
Principal Office, No. 384 3d av.
Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

**STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c.,** AT NO. 218 West 37th st., near 7th av., at PARKHURST & CO.'S furniture warehouse.

**GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE,** for furniture, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner of Broadway. Inspection invited.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

**STORAGE OF FURNITURE.** — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

**TO RENT**—FURNITURE FOR PARLOR, DINING-room, and four bedrooms. Address W., Box No. 290 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY,** May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

**STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS** to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS.**—1 PAIR SOLItaire Ear-rings.......$575
3 pair Solitaire Ear-rings.......$80, $150, and 250
1 Medallion, 7 stones.......275
1 Cluster Ring.......225
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY** repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT** and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF** marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

## CARPETS, &C.

**MATTINGS AND CARPETS IN GREAT VA**riety, at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.
GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

## PROPOSALS.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW-YORK.**—NEW ROOF ON MUSIC PAVILION, NEW FLOOR THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.—Separate proposals, in sealed envelopes, for a new iron roof on the Music Pavilion, Mall, Central Park, and a new wooden floor on Third Avenue Bridge, over Harlem River, will be received by the above department until 9 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.

For full particulars see the *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE** Ladies' Association of the Sheltering Arms, held on the 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Ladies' Association of the Sheltering Arms do hereby express their most grateful acknowledgments to their many friends, through whose kind assistance and co-operation the Lady Washington Tea-party for the benefit of the institution was rendered successful.

They feel particularly indebted to Mr. W. De F. Manice for permitting the occupation of the Armory building, to Col. Vose and the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment for giving up the use of the building and of the officer's rooms for the occasion, to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. for their gratuitous services in the arrangement and care of the relic-room and of the valuable articles loaned for exhibition; to the owners of the relics exhibited, to Messrs. Sypher & Co. for their loan of china, plate, and ornamental goods, and to the ladies and gentlemen, not connected with the institution, who labored so faithfully and assiduously in the cause. They desire also to tender their thanks to the following-named individuals and corporations for valuable services rendered by them, viz.: L. Delmonico, Messrs. Mitchell & Kinzler, Metropolitan Cleaning Corps, Knickerbocker Ice Company, Messrs. Dressler, W. H. Barmore, Messrs. Kimbel & Cabus, Mr. Phillips, of the *Home Journal*, and Messrs. Park & Tilford.

M. CHAUNCEY, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A.—

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D     D    A A      N N   N
D     D    A  A     N  N  N
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D     D   A    A    N   N N
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B   B R  R  Y Y   AA   N N N    T
B   B R  R  Y Y   AA   N N N    T
B   B R  R   YY  A A   N  NN    T
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BBBB R   R   Y  A    A N   NN   T
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CARD

TO THE PUBLIC.
The ticket issued for the Bryant Relief Fund Benefit
has a likeness of

DAN BRYANT

in the centre, and is the only ticket that will be received at the following
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT:
Academy of Music,
Union Square Theatre,
Booth's Theatre,
Lyceum Theatre,
Bowery Theatre,
Bryant's Minstrels,
Wallack's Theatre,
Park Theatre,
Olympic Theatre,
Bowery Opera-house,
SanFrancisco Minstrels, and
Theatre Comique.

ON THE DAY OF THE
UNITED MATINEE BENEFIT,
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.
The proprietors of the above-named theatres have resolved to defray the entire expenses of this
great benefit,
THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS
RECEIVING THE ENTIRE AMOUNT
REALIZED BY THE BENEFIT.
The money will be placed in the hands of three of our
MOST PROMINENT AND WEALTHY CITIZENS.
NO NONSENSE.
A REAL SIMON PURE BENEFIT.
REMEMBER THE DAY,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 29.
LESTER WALLACK, Esq.,
Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, Esq.,
Secretary.
THEODORE MOSS, Esq.,
Treasurer.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** RIGNOLD.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANT, HENRY V.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER.......Lessees and Managers
HENRY V.

The present is the eleventh and positively the LAST WEEK of the wonderful Shakespearean pageant, its withdrawal at the height of a triumphant career being necessitated by early-made (and now intervening,) engagements with Miss NEILSON and Miss CLARA MORRIS, whose grand impersonations are to be the final attractions of this very successful season.

☞LAST WEEK OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD
in his renowned part of
THE YOUNG MONARCH.

The present engagement of Mr. RIGNOLD closes with the week.

SATURDAY NEXT,
positively LAST MATINEE of
HENRY V. AND GEORGE RIGNOLD.

NEXT MONDAY, April 28,
☞NEILSON☜
will begin an engagement, (positively comprising but fourteen representations,) with her famous interpretation of the character of Sir Walter Scott's heroine,
AMY ROBSART.

The enthralling play will be produced with due regard to detail. The assignment of parts is to the full and powerful dramatic organization of Booth's Theatre, while the choruses, scenery, and other accessories will be marked for their excellence and effectiveness.

SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.
THE BOX OFFICE is open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** NEILSON.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 26,
the engagement of
MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON
will commence, the distinguished artiste appearing in her renowned character of
AMY ROBSART.

Every advantage within command has been taken for the proper production of the great play. Extraordinary interest is attached to the limited engagement, as at its completion Miss NEILSON takes her departure for England with a determination for a protracted stay abroad. The SALE OF TICKETS, securing seats, is now begun.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**
Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
121ST TO 128TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 24, TWENTIETH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

**THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL** THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.** NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
FILLED TO REPLETION WITH
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
Our best citizens bring their wives and families to witness a pure, wholesome, enjoyable entertainment.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.** ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director.......MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8,
"ERNANI."
Debut of Mlle. G. MOHALBI.
Also Signors BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA, &c. GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats at Academy, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.** LAST NIGHTS
Of the finest spectacle ever produced in New-York,
AHMED.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
Miss ADAH RICHMOND as the PRINCE.
NEW BALLETS.
"LA MANCHA" by Mlle. MORLACCHI.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC.
Commences at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10:45.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Matinée every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
SATURDAY, benefit of Edwin F. Thorne.
MONDAY, April 26, first appearance of George W. Thomson, for six nights only.

**COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.**
Afternoon at 2. E. Adams's Dramatic Recitals.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS BY NIGHT.
Evening at 8. Enchanted Cabinet. Illuminated Panorama.
SIGNOR GALETTI'S TRAINED PARROQUETS.
Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,**
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

**STEINWAY HALL.** MONDAY EVENING, April 19,
Mr. F. BERGNER'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR,
Can be had at Steinway Hall and the music stores.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**SADDLERY IN LARGE STOCK.**—INCLUDING Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, English Saddles, Bridles, and Whips; also, a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse Sheets, Fly-nets, Wagon Blankets, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, in all grades, and all goods wanted in the manufacture of saddles and harness.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

**SALE OF HORSES.**

The Fire Department will sell at public auction at 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1875, eight condemned horses. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**LIVERY STABLE TO RENT**—
No. 140 West 30th st.
Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 129 Fulton st.,
third floor, Room No. 4, or of
Mr. FINDULL, No. 1,239 Broadway.

**PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—Four or six stables, rooms for coachmen; good location; possession immediately, or May 1.
YATES, No. 888 6th av.

**HARNESS.**—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a fine new carriage harness, handsome coupé harness, and light single harness, all first-class, by City makers. No. 143 East 59th st., two flights up.

**CARRIAGES.**—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no-top Buggies, depot, and other wagons of my own make, at manufacturer's prices. CHARLES GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

**A FINE YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.**—Address Mrs. C. L. PLIMPTON, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**TO RENT**—THE ELEGANT STABLE NO. 4 EAST 39th st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**
Proprietor and Manager.......MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

HOUSES CROWDED!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

# THE BIG BONANZA!

TENTH WEEK,
64TH TO 70TH PERFORMANCE.

**LADIES' BONANZA MATINEE,**
**SATURDAY NEXT, 1:30.**

BOX-SHEET OPEN FOR TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In consequence of its pronounced success,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
APRIL 19, 20, AND 21,
by general desire, will be presented the romantic drama of the
ROMANCE
OF
A POOR
YOUNG MAN.

Characters by Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mme. PONISI, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and MABEL LEONARD.

Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce
A NEW AND IMPORTANT REVIVAL.
HOLCROFT'S GREAT LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
for
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

This fine play will have every advantage of cast, scenery, and other accessories, and will be illustrated by
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will make his first appearance in the character of
HARRY DORNTON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
in his well-known impersonation of OLD DORNTON.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. PLYMPTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT.

**A COLOSSAL CONCERT!**
THE CROWNING MUSICAL EVENT,
OF THE SEASON!!
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
LINDA GILBERT,
THE PRISONERS' FRIEND,
tendered her by a large number of the
LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
The Executive Committee respectfully announce that they have secured the services of the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS AND
VOCAL SOCIETIES:
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER, Soprano;
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto;
Mr. A. H. BISCHOFF, Tenor;
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Bass; and
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
In conjunction with
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
THE BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
and
THE ARION SOCIETY,
forming the
MOST BRILLIANT AND EFFECTIVE
body of voices which has ever appeared together in this City, supported by an Orchestra of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS;
While to insure the
FINE ACOUSTIC QUALITIES
of the Hippodrome being properly available, an
IMMENSE ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL STAGE
has been erected in full view of the entire audience,
capable of containing nearly
ONE THOUSAND PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR.......Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
Among the features of the Concert are Beethoven's
SUBLIME CHORAL FANTASIE, for
Soli, Piano, Solo, Chorus, and full Orchestra,
WITH A BATTLE-HYMN BY DR. DAMROSCH,
written expressly for this occasion in commemoration
of
THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE
BATTLE OF LEXINGTON,
in connection with a programme of
UNEXAMPLED EXCELLENCE.
RESERVED SEATS, $1. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
They may be purchased at the box office of the Hippodrome, Madison av.; Tyson's, Windsor Hotel; Ditson's, Pond's, and Millett's music stores, and at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.** 14TH ST.
One night only, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, TONY PASTOR and his traveling company, the grandest combination yet. Mr. Pastor would call particular attention to the fact that in organizing this company he has selected the best artists, both in America and Europe, and now offers the largest and best aggregation of talent that ever appeared together in the world. The Carnella Brothers, Robert and Little Dick, the champion gymnasts of the world; Gus Williams, unequaled Dutch comique; Venus and Adonis, beautiful infant velocipedists; the Foy Sisters, charming character duetists; the Fieldings, Sanford and Wilson, the funny musical mokes; Miss Jennie Morgan, the beautiful sentimental vocalist; Harry Kernell, the mirth-provoking Irish comedian; Miss Ella Wesner, the beautiful representative of the young men of the day; Frank Girard, the versatile comedian; McKee and Rogers, the great American eccentrics, introducing their specialty of fantee, or flip-flap fandango; Tony Pastor, who will positively appear in his latest and best songs. Popular Prices—General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents; boxes, $10, $6, and $4; single seats in boxes, $1. Sale of seats commences Monday, April 19, at 9 A. M., at the box office, Academy of Music; Nos. 114 Broadway and 701 Broadway.

**PARK THEATRE,**
BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of increasing success.
MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT.
in Murdock's beautiful Robertsonian Romance of the Forest,
AN AMERICAN PASTORAL.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

**THE NEWEST MUSIC.**
"Mother, is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 50 cents; "Flowret, I Kiss Thee,' from Balte's Talisman, 40 cents; "Swedish Wedding March," Courlaender, 50 cents; "Mignon Fantasie," Pease, $1 25; "Chimes of St. Thomas' Church," G. W. Warren, 50 cents; "Morton Commandery Quickstep," Wiegand, 40 cents; "Fairy Footsteps Gently Falling," Blake, 40 cents; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Muller, 50 cents; "Dearest Thou," Tito Mattei, 50 cents; "Sweet Idleness," Tito Mattei, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch, No. 39 Union Square.

**EPHESUS AND THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.**—Two lectures on the recent discoveries in Ephesus will be delivered in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union on THURSDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 P. M., by Mr. John F. Wood, F. R. S. B. A., Director of the excavations. The doors will be open at 7:30 P. M. Tickets for the course, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Can be obtained at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book-store of D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, and G. P. Putnam's Sons, 23d st. and 4th av. The lecture will be fully illustrated with the stereopticon.

**METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,**
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

## MEETINGS.

**VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1875.
The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for officers of the association will be held. Polls to be open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

**THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING** of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women will be held at the Asylum, No. 85 Marion st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of April, at 12 o'clock. The clergy, physicians, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

## MUSICAL.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**M. M. MERRELL,**
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS.**—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVEIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## BATHS.

**ANGELL'S HOT-AIR ROMAN BATHS, NO.** 61 Lexington av., want agreeable, intelligent, industrious American men and women under twenty-five for baths and office; employment agreeable, healthy, and profitable.

# PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

## THE VALUE OF INDEPENDENT THOUGHT.

### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEN AND MACHINES—CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD BE SERVANTS OF MAN—GROWTH MUST PROCEED FROM THE MAN HIMSELF—LIBERALITY IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS—MR. BEECHER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CATHOLICS—MANY WAYS OF GETTING TO HEAVEN.

The raw, chilly weather made almost no difference in the multitude that blocked up Orange street in front of Plymouth Church yesterday morning, as far as numbers were concerned, but the policemen on duty had made a different arrangement of the long queues of waiting strangers who strung out in double file from the three doors. The central queues stretched straight outward across the roadway as before, but those on the sides had been turned up and down the sidewalk. Repeated were the questions addressed to the blue-coated guardians of the peace as to whether "we down here" had any chance of getting in, and invariably was the deceptive answer returned, "Oh, yes; I guess so." Hundreds were turned away in the end, when the holding capacity of the church had been stretched to the utmost. An unusually large number of distinguished visitors were in the tightly-packed audience, among others United States Commissioners Osborn and White, Judge Wright, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; City Judge Wilson, of Boston; Hon. S. B. Chittenden, ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, and Rev. Hugh Carpenter, of San Francisco, formerly of South Brooklyn. Ex-Judge Porter, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, occupied a seat in the gallery, and Mr. Henry M. Cleveland, the sick witness, whose testimony was begun by commission at his bedside, put in an appearance for the first time in many weeks, looking quite recovered. The only person whose absence was conspicuous was Assistant Pastor Halliday, who has suffered a slight relapse of the cold that prostrated him some weeks since.

The floral display was unusually fine, even for Plymouth Church. On the right of the platform was a long, slender iron stand, the bowl of which was filled with calla lilies and lilia longiflora, surrounding a central mass of suberb peonies. From the edges hung down vines of passion flowers, alternating with long-leaved ferns. On the Mount of Olives wood table at the left of the pastoral chair stood a wide frosted glass bowl full of camellias, tulips, violets, geraniums, Japanese lilies, and smilax. From the bed formed by these flowers rose a long glass dish crowned by lilia longiflora, ferns, and five kinds of orchids—yellow, purple, red, white, and blue. Two immense purple orchids formed the centre-piece of this magnificent bouquet.

Mr. Beecher mounted the platform from the left with a quick, buoyant step at exactly 10:30. He was closely wrapped in his heavy overcoat and looked chilled, but was otherwise seemingly in robust health and spirits. He sank quietly into his chair, and after a glance at the flowers began to read the notices that awaited him. A brother stepped up to him and handed him an additional notice, remaining some time explaining its purport. In the end Mr. Beecher smiled and nodded assent, and the brother stepped down. At five minutes past the hour the choir rose and sang the opening anthem, "Praise Judah," from the new introit by Zundel, the organist of the church. The soloists were Miss Lasar, soprano, and Mr. Hill, tenor. Mr. Beecher looked abstractedly over the congregation during the singing, occasionally marking time by alternately drumming with the tips of his fingers on the arm of his chair and drawing them from side to side. The anthem concluded, he rose and said, in a strong voice, "Let us invoke the Divine blessing! Oh! God, draw near to us this morning and unveil Thyself to us. Remove doubt and the darkness of misapprehension from our minds. As the wind blows the clouds away that the storm has made, and brings into view the sun and the stars that were before hidden, so do Thou remove from our minds the darkness that overhangs them so that we may see Thee in the plenitude of Thy glory. Behold our weakness and take pity on it, and send us such help, such strength, that we may correctly apprehend Thy love. And Thine be the honor, the power, and the glory. Amen." He then read the fifth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews, beginning: "For every high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins; who can have compassion on the ignorant and on them that are out of the way; for that he himself also is compassed with infirmity. And by reason hereof he ought, as for the people, so also for himself, to offer for sins." Then speaking of Christ as the model high priest, the chapter continues: "Who in the days of his flesh, when he had offered up prayers and supplications, with strong crying and tears, unto Him that was able to save him from death, and was heard in that he feared." The 286th hymn was then sung, beginning:

> "Beyond the starry skies,
> Far as th' eternal hills,
> There, in the boundless world of light,
> Our great Redeemer dwells."

"Let us unite in prayer," said Mr. Beecher, rising when the singing had ended. "Oh, Saviour God! our Father, we thank Thee that we have been born in a time when we can draw near to Thee with so few helps. From long knowledge of the world Thou hast brought forth at last a class who need only their own reason and judgment to give them an insight into Thy goodness. The things that formerly belonged exclusively to the tabernacle and the temple are now the birthright of every one. Those things that were known only to prophets in the olden time are now known to little children. We rejoice that we are so much nearer to Thee than were those who lived a thousand years ago, and that Thou hast now become sufficient to men by the power of faith and the insight into Thyself which Thou hast bestowed upon us. We rejoice that Thou art giving power to thousands to overcome the invisible, to conquer it and to reign over it. We thank Thee for the growth of knowledge whereby the highest elevation may be reached not by a chosen few, but by the great mass who have been brought up under the Gospel. We vehemently rejoice at the spread of Thy kingdom. Heaven and earth are now truly coming together. We thank Thee for the wisdom of the times in which we live. Do not let us be scorners of those who have gone before us. Do not let us forget the gratitude we owe to those who groped that we might walk. Deliver us from indolence, and from sitting still as though all had been accomplished. Grant that for our own sakes, and for those who will come after us we may strive to build better; that we may endeavor to purify ourselves from the remaining grossness of the flesh. Grant that Thy kingdom may suffer no diminution at our hands. May we know what power lies in a nearer likeness to Christ. Grant that men may wake up from their guilty dream that their power lies in strength of body and in skill of hand, and may recognize that true strength is in those qualities which make them like Thee. Grant them more power to apply spiritual rules. Show them that weakness is strength, humility honor, triumph forbearance, and going down ascending up to the throne. May we see a better justice than men practice. May there grow better institutions, larger manhood, more noble generosity, higher spheres than now exist. While we are in the world may we live above it in relation to the things in it that are poor and mean. Draw near this morning to this place consecrated by years of experience in knowledge of Thee. Grant that each person here may know that he is thought of; that each one may feel that there is no love like the Saviour's love. Cast out fear and all tribulations from us. May we be filled with a sweet, familiar love, which will enable us to look into Thy face. May we not be afraid to call ourselves sons of God, not for what we are, but for what we are to be made through Thee. May we no longer think of ourselves, but of God. May we rejoice in every victory over trouble and temptation as a work of the Saviour to make us better. May we have triumph in every trial, consolation in every bereavement, and victory over every temptation through love of Thee. Grant to every one who consciously needs it, sustaining grace. Oh, Thou who art all mighty, from whom is breathed all heroism, sustain those who are weighted down with care, or staggering under burdens, for hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Help the reason of those who, assailed by temptation, are on the point of falling again; whose hearts, if they dared, would look upward to Thee. Have mercy upon those who are not able to care for themselves. Wilt Thou, the Shepherd, who carest for the lambkins of Thy flock, not go after those who have been torn by wolves, and carry them tenderly back to the fold? Cast Thy light upon those who are going in darkness through the world, and grant that those who are in mourning may think less of those who have gone and more of God. Teach us all to sing songs in midnight in prison, that our prayers and our songs may break down the prison walls and let us out into liberty again. May we who suffer belong to the Sufferer, and those who are patient to the Model of Patience. May we rejoice in trouble because we will in the end reign with Him whom we love. Though we suffer ever so much here, what will it be when Thou shalt come in glory to take us up with Thee? Then what will be to us the memory of all trouble and tears? Why not give us, Oh Lord! beforehand, a consciousness of that victory so as to help us in our endeavor to gain it? May we discern not what men mean, but what God means. May we believe that all things are working together for the good of Thy children. We pray for those who have less truth than we, that the leaven in them may work more and more until all becomes leaven. May the walls which ignorance and bigotry and intolerance have built up between brethren be torn down. Grant us more helpfulness toward each other. Redeem us from the thrall of pride, of envy, and jealousy, and sow the seeds of that love that shall bring Summer to Thy Church."

Mr. Beecher announced that Rev. Dr. Scudder, of the Central Congregational Church, had consented to conduct the evening service. "His kindness," added Mr. Beecher, "is all the greater that his own field of labor is so large, and his avocations so continuous that it must be a great inconvenience to him, if that is a proper term to represent the task, which he accepted with so much cheerfulness. The morning prayer-meetings will be resumed next week, and on Friday evening the Examining Committee will hold its last meeting to receive applications from candidates who propose to join the church on the first Sabbath in May, which, Mr. Beecher said, is the anniversary Sabbath of the year with the congregation. Several entertainments were then noticed. In announcing a lecture by Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, Mr. Beecher said that the name must be familiar to all who are interested in the progress of manly and independent thought as opposed to tyranny and persecution. Prof. Swing was perhaps the last one who would be expected to develop into a great reformer, on account of his modest, retiring manners; but he had shown manly qualities of the highest order during his recent persecution in Chicago. "The lecture is on Friday," added Mr. Beecher, demurely, "and if any of you take it into your heads to go, there will be more seats for strangers than there have been lately at our Friday evening prayer-meetings." [Laughter.] The 741st hymn was then sung. It contains the following striking allusions to "the present status of the trial:"

> "Be still, my heart! These anxious cares
> To thee are burdens, thorns, and snares;
> They cast dishonor on thy Lord,
> And contradict His gracious Word.
>
> Brought safely by His hand thus far,
> Why wilt thou now give place to fear?
> * * * * *
> He who has helped me hitherto
> Will help me all my journey through.
> * * * * *
> Though rough and thorny be the road,
> * * * * *
> Then count thy present trials small,
> For heaven will make amends for all."

Mr. Beecher joined in the singing lustily. An unusual number of reporters were in attendance, and an additional table had been provided for their accommodation. Mr. Beecher took two hymn books, and marking the place by turning down the leaves, stepped forward and handed one book to each table. Then removing his overcoat and hanging it with unwonted care on one side of his chair, he advanced to the reading desk, and read:

"But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil."—Heb. v. 14.

The part of this text, said Mr. Beecher, from which I shall speak is, "those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil." This has a special application to that principle under which the world was created and the race introduced. It is a very quiet and specific application to that principle which lies at the foundation of human economy as designed by the Creator. You will probably observe that the context contains a reproach, not to disobedience of instructions, not to falling into evil habits, not to slack bounty or benevolence, not to duties neglected. The rebuke is that they had not grown more; that having been brought to Christ, to the name of Christians, they remained there. They were like so many babies in a nursery, all crying for their cradles, all wanting their nurses. They needed to be fed with milk, instead of exercising the prerogatives of individual conscience, the power of judging between right and wrong. The power of taking care of one's self, which is often reprobated as highly dangerous, is here inculcated as the very ideal. That young robin habit of opening the mouth for everything the mother chooses to bring to the nest, and swallowing all that goes in; that practice of conforming to established institutions, and taking no trouble; that babe-like idea of being dandled, bosomed, fed, lapped, and attended to—that is rebuked. The Protestant idea of independence of conscience is recommended, and the hierarchical idea of submission to forms and doctrines is condemned. It speaks of men, who by reason of use, that is by education, have their senses, that is their faculties, exercised to discern for themselves, not that other folks shall discern for them. In all the infinity of complex life, and in the thousand new cases that are constantly coming up, men are expected to act in accordance with this idea. Otherwheres we have abundant cases instanced growing out of being built up, the hidden meaning of the common use of the word edify, which signifies to build. All stages of growth are abundantly recognized in other portions of the Scriptures, but here the method of growth is recognized. This method is the using of our faculties for ourselves and not the accepting of the interpretations of others, though this is sometimes admissible, but the legislative power should lie in ourselves. In all spheres we should apply ourselves to seeking after knowledge of right and wrong, and should help ourselves. It is thus that God prepares men to be sovereigns of the within, not of the without—a sovereignty more glorious than any held by the Cæsars. God thus prepares every man to be master of his will, his functions, his reason. Not that we can ever escape from the extraneous help that crowds upon us on every side, but the ideal toward which we are pressing is that each man shall be competent to himself. That is the difference between a man and a machine. Did you ever think what that difference was? A machine lasts a great deal longer than a man and works a great deal cheaper than 100 men and a great deal better. A machine for making cloth clothes more poor people than 100 men could working by hand. But, after all, though the machine turns out better work and more of it than 100 men, the poorest man that drudges in the factory is of more worth than 800 such machines. This is by virtue of his power of thinking—a vital power. It is hard to believe that some machines are unable to think. When I see a great Walters press wetting down and unrolling the huge sheets of paper, and printing both sides at once, and dividing them up, and throwing them out finished at the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 an hour, and know that twenty men could not begin to do the same work in the same time, I am tempted to believe that that press thinks. I cannot realize that it is stone blind. It is hard to believe that the power-looms of Lowell, Mass., are not intelligent. The first time I saw them in company with Mr. Bigelow, their inventor, I said to him "this machine ought to vote." [Laughter.] That is the American way of expressing intelligence. Yet they have no brain, no susceptibility. There they stand just the same as they did a hundred years ago, doing no better work. The poorest immigrant who comes over uncombed and unwashed and unenlightened is better than a thousand such machines. God has made him capable of thinking. There is coiled up in his centre susceptibilities out of which God brings out the power of thinking—an interior power which dominates over everything exterior. That is the reason that a man is worth more than a machine. He may not sell so well in the market, he may not produce so much that is valuable in a money view out judge by a higher count he is infinitely more valuable because he has the honor to think, to choose, and to act for himself.

This principle, continued Mr. Beecher, panting from the fervor with which he pronounced the preceding sentences, rises in spheres from the lowest forms of creation to the highest. The self-determining power that exists in the lowest phases of inorganic matter is only a power of receiving impressions. Organic matter in the vegetable form begins to exert some—the barest, remotest suggestion of—conscious power. But the moment we get beyond this stage into the animal kingdom the power that enables one to act out of his central self on others begins to be disclosed. Men say that such manifestations are due to the development of the nervous system, and this is partly true because it is through the nervous system that the power is transmitted. When we rise to the height of the human family, we get vastly above the mere animals by reason of man's susceptibility to increase this power. The power may exist in the lower animals, but it is not susceptible of development, and this constitutes such a great difference that a gulf is placed between the two orders. Notwithstanding the many attempts that have been made this chasm will probably never be bridged. The sphere may be small in which this inward power controls outward things, but it is capable of augmenting. It is sometimes said that man is a creature of circumstances, of climate for instance; that in hot climates he lives scattered and out of doors, and in cold climates he huddles together, so that the family relations have a chance of developing that they do not have in torrid zones. What a man eats, Buckle says, makes him. No one disputes that circumstances act powerfully on man's motives; but the peculiarity of man is that circumstances are the food of his development; that while they start him on the road, he develops the end himself. Physically a man can be pushed in this direction, or that whether he will or not, but internally there is nothing without that hasn't to pass through the mill of man's thought, and its end is as he wills it. Circumstances should be the servants of men. If a man be weak they will end by governing him, but if he be strong he grinds them into such form as best suits himself. They come in and report themselves, and he legislates upon them as he thinks best. There ought to be no conflict with the school that says man is a creature of circumstances, because they do have their influence within. There are men who are too weak to make use of circumstances, and these are like dead leaves floating downward on the bosom of the stream, but there are others who maintain themselves in the teeth of circumstances, who extract triumph out of difficulty, respectibility out of turpitude, learning out of ignorance. These men we call leaders, generals, and what not. Whatever of teaching and externals environ such a man reports itself to his consciousness and he subjects it to his legislating will. Such manhood does not consist in imperfections. Many think that if a man does not do any wrong, and does do whatever is required of him by duty, he is a perfect man. A skilled mechanic takes a ball of ivory, and works upon it until it is perfectly round, the billiardists' delight. Is it not as perfect as some men who are round and smooth, and roll easily, and there is nothing else in them? [Laughter.] You never saw four billiard balls playing a game together, and having lots of fun among themselves over it. [Renewed laughter.] Such men never move except at the push of the cue. They never flash fire. One man who has got fury in him is often worth a hundred who have got nothing. The idea of perfection runs through "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not," but it also runs out beyond, and you haven't spelled "man" until you come to that one who is all the time prospecting for sweeter friendship, nobler generosity, better justice, and the bringing in of a better manhood. This is the distinction between a real man and a machine man.

This development of individual reason and moral sense conforms to the law that it must proceed from the man himself. This is the line of true manhood. If men are required to go on they do not need everlastingly to be fed with the catechism. Growth does not mean merely aggregation, but fertility of thought—a tendency to go on and complete one's being to the full, that we may be worthy to be called sons of God. This is the difference really between barbarism and civilization. Barbarism is organized on physical force; it is the lower state of mind power. Civilization is the higher mind force. Barbarism does not yet care for individuals, and dominates by force. Civilization is the power of self-government. The power of balancing the faculties so as to develop into a larger and better being is called civilization. Civilization may be high or low, but it does not necessarily wear fine clothes; it may exist in ragged attire. It is said that all men are equal. They are not. Their eyes are not equal; their ears are not equal. Some see or hear better than others. They are not equal in taste. Some have taste more exquisite than others. All men are not equal thinkers. Their quality is determinable by the amount there is in men, and they are higher or lower in civilization in proportion. When the part of man that is essentially divine is in the ascendency we say that he belongs to the higher order. When men live according to their physical wants and material pursuits they are of the lower order. Therefore, the legislator, whatever he may be in the concrete, is ideally better than he who merely obeys the laws. The ruler is better than the ruled. He who has in the least degree the nobler qualities of man belongs to the low sphere of civilization. He who has most moral sense belongs to the higher sphere. If he follow a plow, or man a ship, or labor in the streets, it makes no matter, he is a real nobleman. This designation in society is merely a rude recognition of that on which is based, and on which everywhere it is marked out, that man is a creature who makes vigorous use of his qualities to discard whatever is mean and act whatever is praiseworthy, to reject whatever is evil and do whatever is good. He who has in his soul the celestial machine for dividing right from wrong, him the Scripture recognizes.

By this statement of principles I will be able to deduce many instructive conclusions and answer many puzzling questions. There comes a time in life to every well-born child—by well born I mean whose father and mother were good, and their father and mother were good, and so on back for generations—children who have not only an inborn gift of goodness, but who are thoroughbred in their inheritance of goodness. Such a child is brought up from the earliest period to do right and shun wrong; but it obeys mechanically. Its reason does not recognize the distinction. At first the child picks out the biggest orange. It is the secondary state that teaches the association of the biggest orange with selfishness, and then it learns that the act is a mean one. This is artificial knowledge. Step by step it takes on a knowledge of right and wrong, all by this artificial process. There is a gradual unfolding of the inward powers God has given it. The religious instruction given it too often causes it to confound the instrument with the religion. It is mostly of the negative kind. It is told that it is not right to whistle on Sunday, really because pa and ma are cross at having so much extra dressing to do. [Laughter.] It is told "Don't go near that church across the way. That is the church of the Seven Hills." It is thought that orthodoxy consists in hating the Pope. Many men are entitled to the name of Christians solely on account of the intense hatred they bear to the Pope. [Laughter.] "And as for the eldest sister of Popery, Episcopalianism, I would not belong to a religion which is ground out day after day for me. I reason, I do. I believe in the Westminster Catechism. I have the five points of Calvanism at my fingers' ends. There is sound meat in my system." [Laughter at Mr. Beecher's clever imitation of pomposness.] There comes a time when the child reads other books than those that are permitted to enter his father's house. In college he becomes acquainted with the arguments of ancient and modern pilosophers, and he finds that other folks are thinking besides ministers. It is the time of breaking loose from old restraints, the most salutary, and, at the same time, the most dangerous, periods of his existence. He begins to think for himself; he enters upon his new birth. No man is born right until he is able to think. The parents are in alarm that their son is departing from the good old sound ways in which they themselves have walked. They flutter about the new-born mind filled with forebodings. The mother prays foolish prayers, and the father wrings his hands foolishly. How much wiser it would be to say, "Think on. Read, but read both sides and don't read further than you can understand!" How much wiser that would be! Every congregation has at least one person in it who will say: "You have taught me to think, and I am going over to Swedenborgianism." I would answer, "Go! [Laughter.] Stay as long as you like, and if you wish, then return." There is another who, having learned to think, can't hold now the views in regard to the divinity of Christ that he held in his youth. Let him take Christ as a person, and let him love and copy Him as a person. Christ will take care of Himself. God is not jealous of your thought of Christ in heaven. He is jealous of Christ in you. I, who hold absolutely to the divinity of Christ, I say: "Go on; I will help you. You'll come back in the end." Christ is not an idol set in heaven for us to worship. He is a living influence. If my oldest boy should come to me and say, "Father, I can't stand your Protestant ideas any longer; I believe that there is something more sublime and more perfect in the church that has lasted for ages," I should give him my help, and rather than stop his thinking I would take him by the hand to the nearest priest and say, "To you I commit my boy's soul, [sensation,] and though I don't believe all that you do, I do believe that there is enough in your religion to take my boy to Heaven. The minor points I will discuss with you when we all get there." [Laughter.] Poetry, music, ceremonies—all these are developers of the moral as well as the social sense, through their influence on the intellect. This is what is most important. Use everything on God's earth that will help to make a man of you, and throw away everything on God's earth that will not make you a man. How does the sculptor use his tools? Is he to be told that his way of producing certain effects is not orthodox—that you get your effect by rubbing, for instance. [Laughter at Mr. Beecher's pantomime.] The effect is what we are after. So let everything be subservient to perfect manhood in Jesus Christ. If this be true, there is another matter that will throw light into thousands of principalities and governments and households. It is more important that a child should know one rule of arithmetic than that it should be an entire Babbage machine. One daisy is better than a load of hay to a botanist. Bring up your children from the beginning so that what you forbid them to do shall not prevent them from doing what you don't enjoin on them. As long as man is weak he must have outside supports, but these supports must not remain with him always if he would be made strong. I have seen many a wrecked household through too much strictness. The Greeks have a proverb that ministers' sons are the devil's grandsons, [laughter,] but the facts in New-England and America belie this and other similar statements. You would be astonished to see how many smart men there are in New-York in other professions who just escaped being ministers because they had ministers for fathers. There is an atmosphere in the Pastor's house that keeps the young mind on its balance. Daniel Webster might have been the grandest of men if he had had a proper balance. He became the lowest morally, because he grovelled in the beastliness of his lower appetites. [Sensation.] If you take a violin that is out of tune and screw it up to the correct pitch you can play on it, but if you give the screws three or four turns beyond that, the moment you draw your bow across it, snap goes one string and snap another. You must not govern your children too tightly. When the boy wakes up in the morning don't say, "Here, drop that; you must put on your shoes first." "What have you got there? You must put this thing on next." When the wonderful transformation from frocks to pantaloons comes the boy needs a little of that kinds of instruction, [laughter,] but one or two days of it will be enough. Look at the model boy, the son of model parents. When he gets to be twenty-one he tells you "I can't comb my hair; I can't dress myself. Ma has always done that for me." [Laughter at Mr. Beecher's comical mimicry.] If you close your children up in the house, they never will learn those things which will be necessary for them to meet the buffetings of life with. "If they go out they may get into bad company!" Let them. You may go out, too—that is, if you don't let them know it. [Laughter.] I had rather have my child make a mistake through which he may avoid a hundred others, than have him not make one, and be in peril of falling into a thousand. "Here, my son, I want you to go to Chicago. It is time to make some collections. Apply to such a lawyer." Whenever you want to do anything right and earnest go to a good lawyer. [Laughter.] You give the boy money, and he goes, and feels that he is doing a great thing, because he feels that he is trusted. When I used to be sent out on horseback to do errands I used to think I was the biggest person in the county. It was like new wine to me to know that I was trusted. Tell your boy to depend on himself, not to ask questions except when he can't help it, but never to miss a thing for want of asking a question. Tell him that you will expect him back such a time, maybe a few days earlier or a few days later. You are making that boy—I mean the average boy. Now and then you will come across a person who has a wheel broken in him, and who needs institutions constantly around him. Such a one is an exception. Household training, to be of use, must instill the understanding that there is something higher to be reached. You may teach, but your teachings may find a loose receptacle. In religion you may be a dry dialectician, who can see the way to heaven on your own macadamized road only. If your child fly in the air and get ahead of you, let him go on the faculties God has given him. Some get to heaven one way and some another. If you wish him to come your way, let him come freely. It is worth more that he should get there than that he should choose any particular way. Some men get to heaven after the manner of a package of jewelry that comes boxed and sealed and labeled from the jeweler's to my house. Not so with the birds; they come freely to my beautiful Peekskill home, some hopping along, some darting swiftly, but all in their own way, and all are welcome. In Jerusalem it will be the same. "Come," God will say, "come by the manhood that allies you to Jesus Christ; by your emotions, not by your reasoning power only." Come. That is the great thing. Come. Be men in Christ Jesus.

I am like one who has spread a table of twenty dishes for my friends, said Mr. Beecher, glancing at the clock, and your appetites are gone before I have served three of them. I will therefore only offer one more of the many suggestions that I had in my mind; one in relation to the future. I will read a word or two from one of the noblest thinkers of his age. He bore the same relation to the Jews in civil life that Moses did to them in their captivity. Paul took off the fetters and constrictions that bound their souls, and led them over the border into the Promised Land. Paul was a man who saw visions, who dreamed dreams, who was caught up into the seventh Heaven, who heard voices in the night calling upon him for help. He was the largest and most glowing of the teachers of the New Testament. Do you wish to ask Paul how you are going to be when you get to Heaven? Hear Paul standing like a child before the gates, and after glancing in, turning around and saying, "I don't know. I only know what it is to be a man in Christ Jesus." I can imagine what it is. We know partially and we teach partially, but when that which is perfect shall come, that partial knowledge will be swept away, and we shall realize what heaven is. When we stand before the throne, we shall know. What we know on earth is to be prepared for the change. There are three things that are not partial, that do not change, that have no relation to time, that bear the stamp of eternity. On the other side they will be the same as on this. They are faith, hope, and love; and radiant, prince-like love leads the other two. We can't tell precisely what the portraiture of manhood is in the other life. We only know that what is best for us here will be good for us surely there. Will things on the other side be the same as they are now? Do you say, "Give me back my babe as it was when it left me?" that unground diamond that God has polished and made to refract light from a thousand facets? Do you ask, "Give me back my companion as I knew her?" she who has been purified into perfection of beauty? No, you would not deprive them of their added loveliness. You know that they are better off than all your flights of fancy, all your hopes could desire. Let us pray.

Mr. Beecher prayed that his hearers might grow in the fullness of what is highest and best; that they might unfold and rise in thought, feeling, and conduct from one degree of excellence to another, until the call comes, "Come hither." Then, without a tear, but with joy unspeakable, might they go to Jesus, mediator, lover, God. Mr. Beecher now gave out the favorite hymn, No. 660, beginning:

> "Love divine, all love excelling."

After benediction, the congregation flocked about him with congratulations until the crush took the form of an ovation. It was with the greatest difficulty that those seated near the platform could make their way to the door.

## MR. FULLERTON TO BE IN COURT TO-DAY.

Mr. Fullerton has entirely recovered from his temporary illness and will be at his post to-day. There are still several witnesses to be examined for the defense, but the counsel refuse to disclose their names. Mr. Henry M. Cleveland, whose testimony was partially taken during his recent sickness, has so far recovered as to be able to appear in person on the witness stand. He will be the next witness. There was a long consultation between Mr. Beecher's lawyers last evening, which was of course private. Mr. Beecher was present. Counsel for Mr. Beecher refuse to say whether or not Mrs. Tilton will be called, and the counsel for the plaintiff are equally reticent as to what their action will be in case she be summoned.

## ARRIVAL OF A WRECKED CREW.

### THE BRITISH SHIP CORNWALLIS WRECKED ON PITCAIRN'S ISLAND—THE CREW BROUGHT TO THIS PORT BY THE AMERICAN SHIP DAUNTLESS.

The ship Dauntless, Capt. Wilbur, arrived at this port yesterday, with merchandise and the crew of the British ship Cornwallis, which was wrecked on Pitcairn's Island on Jan. 23. Capt. James Hammond, of the wrecked vessel, reports the following details of the disaster: The Cornwallis sailed from San Francisco Dec. 18, 1874, for Liverpool, and experienced favorable winds until Jan. 20, when the trade winds freshened up, and they sighted Pitcairn's Island, at 11:30, on the morning of the 23d. A little later he went on shore, leaving instructions with the first mate not to come within three miles of the island. After being on shore some time he saw the ship standing in, and he then prepared to go on board, the ship being close to the shore. In tacking she missed stays, and, on trying to wear her round, she went on the rocks. After striking, she filled rapidly through a hole in her forward part. Capt. Hammond, who had reached the ship within ten minutes after the accident, found it impossible to get her off or to save her, and night coming on, he determined to land the crew, which he succeeded in doing after much difficulty, at 9 P. M., leaving the vessel partly under water. That night the islanders, in attempting to get alongside of the wreck, damaged three boats, and the next morning the water continued so high that the islanders were only able to save a few clothes, the chronometers, and three boats. On the morning of the 25th the ship began to break up, and by night had completely disappeared. On the 26th the Dauntless hove in sight, and on the following day the whole of the wrecked crew were taken on board, and proceeded on their passage to New-York. The Cornwallis was twelve years old; of 1,214 tons register, and owned by Balfour, Williamson & Co., of Liverpool. Capt. Hammond has addressed a letter of grateful thanks to Capt. P. Wilbur for the kind treatment of himself and crew.

## FATAL QUARREL IN NEWARK.

At about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening Peter Mulligan was stabbed in the breast and fatally wounded during a saloon row on Canfield street, Newark. Mulligan, who is a dissolute kind of man, went to Downey's saloon, corner of Halsey street, in company with a man named Philip Lynch, to fight a man named Bennett, with whom he had had some previous disagreement. They invited Bennett out and he accepted the challenge. A scuffle ensued, and Bennett was getting badly worsted, when a Frenchman, named John Goodie, who had been sitting in the saloon, went to his aid. Stealing cautiously up to Mulligan, he plunged a dirk into his breast and walked away as though nothing had happened. Mulligan exclaimed "I am stabbed," and fell to the ground. He was carried to the Police station, where Dr. Baldwin examined his wound and dressed it. The wound is a very dangerous one, and is thought to be mortal. The injured man was subsequently removed to St. Michael's Hospital. Yesterday afternoon he was very restless, and in a very precarious condition. From information given to the Police by Downey, the saloon proprietor, the Police succeeded in tracing Goodie to No. 94 Arlington street. They found him in bed, and took him into custody. Upon searching him, the knife with which the stabbing is supposed to have been done was found upon him. He is held to await the result of Mulligan's injuries.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. K. Emmet, the comedian, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Sturtevant House.

State Treasurer J. C. Mercer, of Missouri, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. George P. Foster, United States Marshal for Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

J. H. Baker, Surveyor General of Minnesota, and ex-Congressman R. H. Duell, of Cortland, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Horace Maynard, United States Minister to Turkey, and Franklin Haven, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Maynard will sail for Europe on Wednesday in the steam-ship Russia.

[Advertisement.]
A RUMOR
is in circulation that Piles cannot be cured. It is wholly without foundation, however, for Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor has never been known to fail.

[Advertisement.]
Buy your Hats at Knox's.—The soundness of this advice will be universally recognised, as his reputation for artistic work is thoroughly established, and his Spring style, just introduced, being one of his best efforts. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale orders are filled at No. 212 Broadway.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Donnell, Mrs. Perry, Miss Hallett, A. F. Toovey, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rawbone, W. S. Cochrane, Mr. Grant, G. A. Salt, S. G. Barnan, Mr. Hammerschmidt, W. H. Howell, C. F. Tuttle, J. E. Alston, Rev. J. J. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Lockley, Mr. and Mrs. Donahue and three children, Mrs. Hutchinson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tinoley, Mrs. Rogers, Miss F. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Boland, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Maloney, H. W. Williams, R. Karsman, J. A. Busbury, George Haynes, J. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Wilkinson, T. Lazenby, J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, J. G. Caldecott, L. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. W. Dodd, G. Brown, five children, and nurse, Miss M. Simmons.

*In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lukenbach, W. B. Rockwell, E. Stouvenel, R. M. McSherry, John E. Moss, Gavino Solis, Mrs. E. B. Molloy, Mrs. C. Marhl and daughter, L. W. Marchand, J. M. Lorange, William Pettit and two daughters, David Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rowan Legg, Eugene Guibal, L. Kugler, T. K. Givens, J. W. Givens, Fred. B. Warde, two children, and nurse, Edmund Nollain, F. T. Daniel, J. P. M. Richards, John Williams, Edward Maynz, Mr. McDonnough, Xavia L. Otis, Rev. Father Drumm, W. Sibbald, Alfred Harrold, H. O. Halliran, F. H. Mathey, E. A. Small.

*In steam-ship Ashland, from Savannah.*—Mrs. Syms, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Keane, Mrs. Kehoe, N. Hork, James Campbell, W. K. Teft, J. C. Hill, C. Hart, A. Frier, F. Stapleton, F. H. Churchill, C. D. Reys and wife, Dr. C. J. Foss and servant, William Wilst, John Story, R. H. Barr.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:16 | Sun sets....6:44 | Moon sets...4:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:40 | Gov.Island..7:29 | Hell Gate...8:51

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 18.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool April 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 41 cabin and 537 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. April 13, lat. 42, lon. 55 10, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41, lon. 66 40, passed an Allan steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool April 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 69 cabin and 496 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah April 15, with mdse. and pasengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., April 15, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Mary Kittridge, (of Baltimore,) Cutler, Shanghai 107 ds., with teas, &c., to Salter & Livermore. Passed Anjier Jan. 16, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 21, and crossed the equator March 19, in lon. 33; has had fine weather; no date, lat. 26 N., lon. 73 W., spoke bark Weymouth, (Br.,) from Boston, for Matanzas.

Bark Alden Besse, of Wareham, Noyes, Whampoa Dec. 27 and Hong Kong Jan. 2, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. April 14 and 15, off Cape Hatteras, lost and split sails; March 17, lat. 5 50 S., lon. 29 41, spoke bark W. H. Harwood, from New-York for Buenos Ayres; April 10, lat. 27 01, lon. 70 55, spoke brig Oliver, (Br.,) hence for St. Domingo; 16th, lat. 38 16, lon. 74 40, spoke brig A. W. Goddard, (Br.,) hence for St. Thomas.

Bark Mary Ann, (of South Shields,) Follett, Batavia Nov. 7, via Passaroeang and Banjoewangie Dec. 15, with mdse. to order. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Brig John H. Kennedy, (of Providence,) Hughes, Messina Jan. 29, and Gibraltar Feb. 19, with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Came a middle passage, and had strong westerly winds; April 1, experienced a violent gale from N. N. E., with heavy cross sea; same day, lat. 34 30, lon. 55 30, spoke whaling brig R. R. Hall, (of Provincetown,) cruising, all well.

Brig Henry B. Cleaves, (of Portland,) Cummings, Cardenas 7 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. April 14, lat. 35, lon. 74 15, spoke schr. Fred. E. Scammell, from Philadelphia, for Sagua.

Brig Starlight, Stover, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Amelia, Murray, Virginia.

Schr. Tom Williams, (of Jersey City,) Edwards, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Cole, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Bessie Morris, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Ed. Marts, Marts, Providence.

Schr. Muskee, Tilford, Providence, for Delaware.

Schr. H. B. McCalf, Hussey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charlie F. Mayo, (of Provincetown,) Morrison, Abacoa 8 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Hazard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Edwards, West, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George, Amos, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Worden, Fall River.

Schr. H. [illegible], Boardman, Fall River.

Schr. J. Diverty, Gandy, Bridgeport.

Schr. Samuel Weaver, [illegible], Providence.

Schr. David Nelson, Lynch, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. N. W.; cloudy.

## SAILED.

Bark New-York, for [illegible]; brigs Excelsior, for Bermuda; Faustina, for Cardenas; schrs. Yellow Pine, for Santa Marta; Hattie, Blue Rover, C. L. Bradley, Mary S. Whorf, Sarah Cullen, Chas. W. Alcott, for [illegible].

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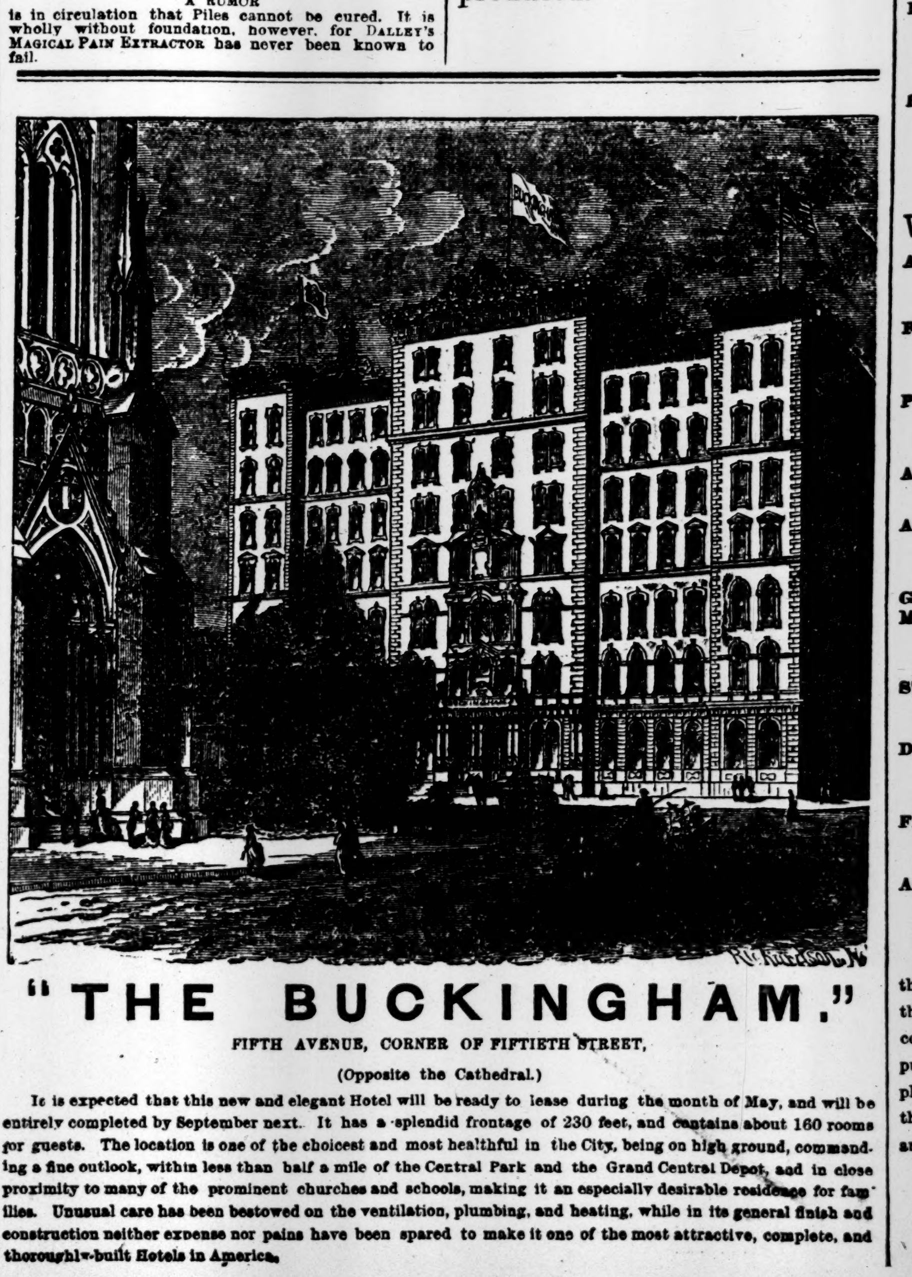
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.



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It is expected that this new and elegant Hotel will be ready to lease during the month of May, and will be entirely completed by September next. It has a splendid frontage of 230 feet, and contains about 160 rooms for guests. The location is one of the choicest and most healthful in the City, being on high ground, commanding a fine outlook, within less than half a mile of the Central Park and the Grand Central Depot, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and schools, making it an especially desirable residence for families. Unusual care has been bestowed on the ventilation, plumbing, and heating, while in its general finish and construction neither expense nor pains have been spared to make it one of the most attractive, complete, and thoroughly-built Hotels in America.

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CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, 649 TO 655 BROADWAY.
CLOTHING, BROOKS BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND BOND ST.
SCALES, (THE STANDARD,) FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 BROADWAY.
PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.
SEWING-MACHINES, WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 FOURTEENTH ST.
FLAX THREADS, BARBOUR BROTHERS, 134 CHURCH ST.
REAL BRONZES, HENRY T. COX & CO., 694 AND 696 BROADWAY.
GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY [65 Branches,] DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 BROADWAY.
SAFES, HERRING & CO., 251 BROADWAY.
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SILVER-PLATED WARE, MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 550 BROADWAY.
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, CROUCH & FITZGERALD, 556 BROADWAY AND BROADWAY CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, M. KNOEDLER & CO., (Successors to Goupil,) 170 5TH AV.
PORTRAITS, W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.
ARMY, NAVY, THEATRICAL, AND CHURCH GOODS, HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, 7 BOND ST.
HORSE-TIMERS, VE J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., 652 BROADWAY.
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS & CO., 913 BROADWAY.
GAS FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 597 BROADWAY.
HARD-WOOD LUMBER AND VENEERS, GEORGE W. READ & CO., 186 TO 200 LEWIS ST., FOOT OF 6TH ST., EAST RIVER.
MASONIC GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.
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MUSICAL BOXES, M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.
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HATTERS, DUNLAP & CO., 174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.
BILLIARD TABLES, H. W. COLLENDER, 738 BROADWAY.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, F. G. & C. S. BROWN, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL ST.
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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry; an experienced baker; the best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in a private family in City; City reference; no postal cards. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

## HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

Havana, April 17.—Sugar—Demand active; prices advanced; foreign news regarded favorable; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher rates; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15½@16½ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 20@24 reals. Molasses Sugar, 11½@12 reals. Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to common, 12¾@13¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 13½@13¾ reals; Grocery grades, 16¼@16¾ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 352,000 bxs. and 65,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 40,500 bxs. and 8,000 hhds. Exported during the week, 28,000 bxs. and 13,000 hhds., including 12,500 bxs. and 8,800 hhds. to the United States. Molasses—Clayed and Muscovado, 6½@6¾ reals ⅌ keg. Bacon, $41@$42 ⅌ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $68@$73 ⅌ quintal. Flour—American, $30@$32 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $45@$47 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $44@$44 50 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $48@$49. Tallow, $26@$29 ⅌ quintal. Honey, 5 reals ⅌ gallon. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil, in tins, 7¼ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $9 25@$9 50. Lumber quiet and weak; White Pine, $65@$70 ⅌ M; Pitch Pine, $50@$55. Shooks weak; box, 8¼@8½ reals. Sugar and Molasses Hogsheads, 42@43 reals. Hoops firmer at $90@$100 ⅌ M. Freights nominal; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar $1 25; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar $5 50@$5 75; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@57s. 6d.; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Molasses $3@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d.@50s. ⅌ ton.

Exchange dull; on London, 146@148 premium; on Paris, 117@119 premium.

## PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Providence, R. I., April 17.—The Printing Cloth market was more active during the past week and prices a little firmer at the close. The sales of the week foot up 107,450 pieces at 5¼c. for Good Standard 64s. for July to October, 5½c.@5¾c. for near future delivery, and 5⅞c.@6c. for best Standard and extra spot goods.